The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XL. LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 588.

WASHINGTON.

The Whole South Needing Reconstruction.

Grant Says the Rebels Have Deceived Him.

Can an American Represent a Foreign Country?

The Income Tax to be Continued.

Boyd Winchester Says a Good Word for Louisville.

Unappropriated Public Lands in Indiana.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence Courier-Journal.]

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The usual tedium of the Senatorial debates on the Georgia bill was somewhat relieved to-day by a very Radical speech of Senator Morton, of Indiana, the tenor of which was that Georgia not alone needed reconstruction, but that the condition of affairs in the South generally was such as to warrant Congress taking hold of most of the other States with a strong hand. He favored giving the President the power to send troops to any portion of the South to suppress disorders and preserve the peace without waiting for the Governor or the Legislature to call, according to the present procedure in force, on the Executive for a military power to suppress insurrection. It is pretty well understood that this extraordinary speech reflects the views of the President, who has within a few days declared that the rebels had deceived him, and that he should not carry out his recently expressed intention of sending a special message to Congress recommending general amnesty.

At the same time, however, the President is represented by his friends to be opposed to delaying further the admission of Georgia, but is anxious that the work of reconstruction should be closed up. He is willing to keep the disfranchised on probation, but opposed to keeping the whole State out any longer.

A NOVEL QUESTION

was submitted to the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day by John W. Caldwell, formerly United States Minister to Bolivia. Mr. Caldwell has been sent here by the latter country as its own envoy, but the Secretary of State declines to receive him on the ground that he is an American citizen. Mr. Caldwell cited the fact that Mr. Burlingame came here under precisely similar circumstances and was received; but Mr. Fish replied that that was a mistake; Mr. Burlingame was a special commissioner from China for a special purpose, while Mr. Caldwell came here as a regular, accredited Envoy and Minister Resident of a foreign government, from which he had but a short time been recalled as the American Minister. Mr. C. appealed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day to ask that Congress might take some action in the premises; but after giving him a patient hearing the committee decided that they had no jurisdiction in the premises.

THE INCOME TAX

was discussed by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and the Senate substitute for the original House resolution was declared to mean no more, after all that had been said, than the one the committee agreed on and the House subsequently passed, which is to the effect that the law must be construed to mean that this tax must be assessed for the year 1870. The committee debated the general question of the tax, and there was an expression of opinion against renewing it with the year 1871, but no vote was taken. A movement will be made in the committee to fix the tax at two and a half per cent.

REPRESENTATIVE WINCHESTER

appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day and urged that Louisville be continued in the port of entry bill. It seems the Indianians wanted Evansville substituted, and Niblack is to be heard in reply on this point.

PUBLIC LANDS IN INDIANA.

An official report of the Land Office, just made out, states that the isolated tracts of public land yet unsold and unappropriated in the State of Indiana are liable to be disposed of by the District Land-office at Indianapolis from time to time, as applications to enter are presented, and monthly returns have been received here of the disposals made at that office up to the 31st ultimo. From reports made by the Register and Receiver it appears that at that date there were still unsold and unappropriated an aggregate area of 187,501 acres, and lying in the following counties, viz: In Morgan county, forty acres; Fulton, 40 acres; Benton, 61 acres; Davis, 85 acres; Marshall, 40 acres; Kosciusko, 40 acres; Stark, 160 acres; St. Joseph, 8,930 acres; Jasper, 302 acres; Newton, 120 acres; Porter, 29 acres; Whitney, 3,682 acres; Martin, 40 acres; Knox, 40 acres; Vigo, 9 acres; Spooner, 40 acres; Sullivan, 51 acres; Perry, 39 acres; Gibson, 40 acres; Monroe, 3,660 acres; Washington, 40 acres; Lawrence, 81 acres; Jackson, 44 acres; Ripley, 40 acres; Orange 40 acres, and Crawford 320 acres; the whole having been surveyed.

THE HOWARD INVESTIGATION.

The Howard investigating committee of the House got to work to-day, and soon documentary evidence was submitted as the basis for showing the Howard University had been made a very profitable speculation through an unauthorized use of Government funds which belonged to the Freedmen's Bureau. The former owners of the land on which the Howard University stands and the contractors of the building testified that they were paid for the same by draft drawn by General Ballock, Treasurer of the Freedmen's Bureau, out of the United States Treasury for over two hundred thousand dollars. The laws creating the Freedmen's Bureau and incorporating the University make no provision for any such use of the public moneys. It was further shown that Howard advanced eighteen thousand dollars out of the United States Treasury to aid the building of a church here, and took the church bonds in return, which were of no marketable value.

[To the Associated Press.]

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Statistics of commerce and navigation show that the imports for the year 1869 were $463,461,427 gold value, and in 1868 they were $380,701,510. Domestic exports, $464,873,309 mixed values, against $441,800,672 in 1868; while re-exports were $29,221,514, against $20,904,978 in 1868.

NOMINATIONS.

The President nominated John Titus Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona, and Chas. Atwood Associate Justice of same; George P. Fisher U. S. Attorney for District of Columbia.

THE ONEIDA SUFFERERS.

The Senate Committee of Naval Affairs this morning agreed to report favorably granting one years' pay to the families of officers and men lost on the Oneida.

APPOINTED.

Louis M. Foulke, of California, has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona.

POSTAL.

The additional postal convention made with Switzerland, reducing the rates via England to ten cents per half ounce, prepayment optional, takes effect May 1st.

APPROPRIATION.

The conference report on the deficiency bill, agreed to by both houses, appropriates one million dollars for the New York and $500,000 for the Boston postoffices.

THE WEST.

Indian Depredations in Wyoming and Nebraska—Military Movements.

CORINNE, UTAH, April 14.—Advices received to-day from South Pass, Wyoming, say the volunteer party which left that place in search of Indians who committed murders, came across a band of them at Wind River Valley on the 7th and killed 11, including Black Bear, a chief of the Arapahoes. On going further North the Indians, principally Sioux and Arapahoes, were found to be numerous, and in such strong places it was useless to attack them, and the citizens returned. No whites injured.

A detachment of the 2d cavalry arrived at South Pass yesterday morning, and two companies of the 4th Infantry, Col. Bartlett in command, have also arrived, en route to Wind River Valley, to garrison Camp Augur.

SIDNEY, NEBRASKA, April 14.—The Indians cut the stringers on the bridge three miles east of Antelope, and threw fourteen cars off the track, about one o'clock this morning. All the train men except one brakeman got on the engine and run to the next station. After they left the Indians broke open a number of cars. The remaining brakeman fired on them, and they left. The western bound passenger train was delayed six hours waiting for the wreck to be cleared.

Railroad Suit Decided.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—In the case of Ashbury vs. Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for $20,000 damages for injuries sustained from the breaking of a car wheel, and loss of a wallet containing $1,700, a verdict was given for defendant.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, April 14.—The *Churchman* says it has good reasons to believe the ministry will abandon the educational bill.

THE REVIEW.

The volunteers are flocking to Brighton in great numbers for the annual review.

AMERICAN KILLED.

An affray occurred to-day on the American ship Japan, lying in Waterloo dock, during which Hawkins, a seaman, was killed by a messmate.

THE GREEK BRIGANDS.

Dispatches from Athens state that there were no Americans in the party of travelers recently robbed and ill treated by brigands in Greece. The prisoners are not yet ransomed.

THE FRENCH STRIKERS.

Arrangements have been completed in Paris for a general strike of workmen to commence on Tuesday next.

FRANCE.

MOVEMENT OF THE WORKINGMEN.

PARIS, April 14.—The international society of working men contemplate issuing an address, requesting the workmen of France, who favor a republic, to vote with blank tickets on the occasion of the plebiscitum.

A day or two ago the Marseillaise published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and workshops of La Creuzot. The proprietors of that journal have therefore been prosecuted again for a violation of the press laws in fomenting discord.

The Government has dispatched more troops to Nevers to-day, on account of the continuance of the strike at Fourchambault, a little town in the neighborhood.

IRISH CONGRATULATIONS.

Gustave Flourens has forwarded to the French Republicans a congratulatory address from Irishmen.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Journal Officiel to-morrow will announce the resignation of Daru and Buffete. Ollivier will provisionally take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Segris that of Finance.

THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

The Senate to-day commenced to debate the Senatus Consultum, and passed it through the first stage. Discussion will be resumed on Monday.

RADICAL VIEWS ON THE PLEBISCITUM.

Deputies Jules Favre, Picard, and Gambetta will unite in issuing a manifesto giving their views on the plebiscitum.

SPAIN.

RIOTS IN SEVILLE AND ARRAGON.

MADRID, April 14.—Riots broke out at Seville yesterday, on account of the attempted enforcement of the conscription act. They were suppressed with difficulty.

The Diaro of this city charges that the recent revolt in Arragon was brought about with Cuban money.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

MADRID, April 14.—The Epoca says many priests refuse to take the oath to the constitution, but advises the government to avoid all appearance of persecution.

OPPOSED TO CONSCRIPTION.

Severe measures have been taken against those who forcibly opposed conscription. The sentences of the men now on trial will be unusually heavy.

GREECE.

HELD TO RANSOM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.—The brigands who seized the Duke of Mouche's son, Secretary Hufert, of the British Legation, and Secretary Bavel, of the Italian Legation, have exacted £8,000 ransom.

LONDON, April 14.—A correspondent of the Times describes the gentle and respectful treatment he encountered at the hands of brigands some years since. He writes a communication in order to allay the fears of the friends of those who have recently been seized near Marathon, Greece.

ROME.

THE CONSTITUA DE FIDE.

ROME, April 14.—Nearly six hundred bishops voted for the *Constitua De Fide*. There were no votes in opposition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

PARIS, April 14.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 5,800,000 francs during the past week.

LONDON, April 14.—The Times' correspondence from Frankfort says the agencies for American railway securities are wellnigh exhausted.

LONDON, April 14, P. M.—Consols for money 94; account 94⅛. American securities heavy; 62s 88⅞; 65s 87¾; 67s 89⅝; 10-40s 86⅞; Erie 20⅞; Illinois Central 113⅞; Great Western 28. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Cotton sales for the week 59,000 bales; export 6,000—speculation 3,000; stock, 477,000—American 297,000; receipts for the week 71,000; market to-day quiet and steady; middling uplands 11⅛; Orleans 11⅜@11⅜d; sales 10,000 bales. California white wheat, 9s; red Western, No. 2, 7s 8d@7s 9d; winter, 8s 6d@8s 7d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s 9d. Oats 2s 5d. Pork 96. Beef, 106. Lard buoyant at 68s 9d. Cheese, 72s. Bacon, 57s 6d for Cumberland cut. Spirits petroleum 1s 1d; refined 1s 5½d. Tallow 44 @44s 3d. Turpentine 28s 9d.

LONDON, April 14.—Tallow heavy at 44s 9d. Sugar dull.

ANTWERP, April 14.—Petroleum quiet at 51f.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton flat.

FRANKFORT, April 14.—Bonds quiet at 94.

PARIS, April 14.—Bourse firm. Rentes 73f 77c.

LONDON, April 14.—The money market is advancing, owing to the unfavorable Bank return. Bullion in the vaults to-day was £406,000 less than last Thursday.

HAVRE, April 14.—Cotton closed quiet; low middling to arrive, 132 francs.

LONDON, April 14.—Sugar closed nominal at 35s 6d on spot, and 27s 6d afloat.

LONDON, April 14.—Little business will be done during the remainder of the week, on account of the holidays. Mincing Lane markets will be closed until next Tuesday, and the Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday.

MARINE NEWS.

GLASGOW, April 14.—Arrived—Steamship Australia.

GLASGOW, April 14.—Steamship St. Andrew arrived from Portland.

OHIO.

Colored Celebrations in Cincinnati and Cleveland—Legislative Proceedings.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The colored citizens celebrated the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment to-day, by a large procession. It is now passing through the streets, with bands of music, handsomely decorated wagons, and banners, colored schools, and the various colored societies generally participating. No such demonstration among the colored people has ever been seen in Cincinnati. Delegates are present from Covington, Newport, and other adjacent cities, and representatives from various points of the State. Flags are displayed along the line of march. Everything very orderly. Speeches will be made this afternoon in the rink.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—The colored procession was about three hours in its line of march. The streets were thronged with spectators. The spectacle was imposing. The speaking was at the rink, where ten thousand people assembled. The exercises were conducted by Peter H. Clark. Speeches were made by Judges Storer and Hagans, of the Superior Court, Frederick Hauserick, of the Volksblatt, and George Davis; also by Wm. H. Parkham and others, colored. Resolutions were adopted expressing gratitude at the confirmation of freedom; acknowledging obligations to the Republican party and pledging themselves to stand by it as long as it maintained its past glorious and righteous record; recognizing the valuable service rendered them by President Grant, and enjoining the colored people to acquire property and educate their children. Unusual order in the city. Everything passed off in most satisfactory manner.

CLEVELAND, O., April 14.—The colored people are celebrating the Fifteenth amendment in this city to-day. A large procession on foot, in carriages, and on horseback, paraded the principal streets, with bands of music and banners. It will terminate with speeches, fireworks, and a general good time to-night.

COLUMBUS, O., April 14.—The appropriation bill passed the Senate to-day after the appropriation for the Morgan raid claims was stricken out. The nominations for Trustees of the Agricultural College were confirmed by the Senate in executive session. The House passed a bill prohibiting county courts from making improvements that will cost more than $10,000 without first submitting the same to the people.

CUBA.

Authentic Advices—Jordan Still in Command—Execution of an American.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 14.—Authentic advices received from Cuba to-day represent that Gen. Jordan is still in the field fighting at the head of the patriot forces. General Goyenroche was defeated last week near Boga. There was an engagement on the 6th between Guyara and Bagueron, in the Calon District. The Spaniards were again defeated.

Edward Natles, of the United States, was shot in Fort Cubanas on the 8th inst. Consul General Biddle had previously telegraphed the facts in his case to Washington, and made an appeal to the United States Government to interfere and save Natles' life, but he had received no answer on the day of execution.

BOSTON.

Celebration—Robbers Captured.

BOSTON, April 14.—The colored people celebrated the Fifteenth amendment by a procession and meeting in Faneuil Hall. Wm. Lloyd Garrison was among the speakers.

Uriah H. Pollard and Wm. J. Crockett were arrested for robbing the safe of Foster, Chamber, & Co., in Merchants' Row, of $8,900 in bonds. Pollard confessed, and the bonds were recovered.

NEW YORK.

The Richardson-McFarland Trial Continued.

A Rich Scene Between Opposing Counsel.

The Other Side Waiting to be Heard.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL.

NEW YORK, April 14.—This has been one of the dullest days in the progress of the McFarland trial. A number of witnesses were again examined to prove the mental condition of the prisoner, and the monotony of the testimony was only relieved towards the close, when a rich scene took place between the opposing counsel. Mr. Graham alluded to the fact that Judge Davis, Assistant District Attorney, had made an effort to rescue the woman, who was really the chief prosecutor in the case, from the consequences of an obscene letter.

Judge Davis—I never saw Mrs. Calhoun.

Mr. Graham—The two worst enemies of McFarland are prompting this prosecution—a man who wants to save himself and this woman. I call on the District Attorney to say whether he indorses these efforts to carry out private malice and turn this prosecution into a persecution, I call upon him to give—

Recorder Hacket—The court refuses to hear you on this subject.

Mr. Graham—This persecution on the part of the prosecution has shown itself in the impaneling of the jury, when the District Attorney refused to place an Irishman on this jury. I am the son of an Irishman. [Immense applause in court, which continued for several minutes.]

Recorder—The first man who again applauds must leave this court. I must insist that the counsel continue the examination of witnesses.

The subject here dropped and the court then adjourned to Monday, to-morrow being Good Friday. It has been ascertained to-day that the prosecution have had Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Calhoun and Richardson's brother within call every day since the commencement of the trial; that, in fact, daily consultations take place between the District Attorney and these parties. The rebutting testimony to be commenced by the prosecution, probably on Monday, may place quite a different aspect upon the case. It is asserted that they will prove that Richardson's letter to Mrs. McFarland, already published, was written two months after a virtual separation had taken place between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland; that a paper containing articles of separation had been drawn up and signed by both parties in the presence of five witnesses, and that these witnesses will now be placed upon the stand to prove it.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

GOOD FRIDAY.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The stock exchange, gold, and other markets, have voted to adjourn over till Saturday, and to transact no business to-morrow, Good Friday. The day is not a legal holiday, and the banks and custom-house will be open as usual.

THE MONEY MARKET

closed easy at 5 to 6 per cent., with exceptions at 4 per cent. on call.

The Government bond market was active and strong. The highest prices of the day were at the close, and few bonds were offering at the advanced quotations.

The foreign exchange market was firmer, and prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling bills were quoted at 109. The cable telegram that the Bank of England had lost about £2,000,000 in specie gave greater firmness to the exchange market.

The stock market was strong and advanced. The strongest stocks on the list were Lake Shore, Northwestern, St. Paul, Reading, and New Jersey Central.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE M'FARLAND TRIAL—NINTH DAY.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Upon the opening of the court this morning, Mr. Gerry, junior counsel for McFarland, placed the note about which the discussion took place yesterday in the hands of the jury for them to determine whether the letters were intended to represent "J. R. Y." or "Your Dear."

Eckford Guernsey was the first witness called. He testified that he believed McFarland to be insane about the time that Richardson was pistoled.

James O'Rourke, M. D., who prescribed for McFarland, was the second witness called by the defense to prove the insanity of McFarland. He described symptoms of insanity he had noticed in McFarland just previous to the homicide.

Dr. P. J. Clark, a practicing physician, first knew the prisoner in 1863; met prisoner in company with the previous witness. His manner was that of one speaking to himself, as if there was something wrong with him. He remarked this to Dr. O'Rourke. McFarland spoke to Dr. O'Rourke, and while he was doing so the witness was trying to fathom in his own mind what was the matter with him; thought at the time that if the prisoner had committed an act, no matter how outrageous, he would not be responsible for it. He noticed also a peculiarly wild expression of his eye.

Francis Elmer, druggist, testified that he had seen the prisoner two or three days before the occurrence, when he came to get morphine. The first time the prisoner came he got one grain of morphine, in four powders. On one occasion he came after midnight. His manner betrayed great excitement, and he complained of sleeplessness. His little boy sometimes came with him. He thought him irrational.

Judge Davis—Do you think it proper to sell morphine to an irrational person?

The witness replied that he gave the morphine on a physician's prescription.

Judge Davis asked if he did not know the prescription to have been a year old, and the witness admitted that he did. The physician's name was not signed to the prescription, only his initials.

George H. Taylor, physician, practicing the Swedish movement cure, testified that he became acquainted with the prisoner in 1867. The prisoner visited his establishment in that year. He was suffering from intermitting fever. Witness prescribed quinine for him. Witness saw him again in 1859, when he complained of sickness. He recommended him to get out of town. The prisoner did not speak to him much about his family troubles.

Jas. McClelland gave evidence similar to that already reported as to McFarland's appearance and actions.

After the usual recess, Wm. S. McFarland, physician, testified that he was a nephew of the prisoner; Mrs. McFarland told him her husband gave her all the money she required; saw her the second day after she left her husband at Mrs. Sinclair's; she occupied the room adjoining Richardson's; said her reason for leaving him was that he had commenced to drink, and refused to go back; she asked him to stay that night with her, as she feared he would destroy himself; he told his uncle of the conversation, and he seemed much affected; at the conversation with Mrs. McFarland she told him her husband loved her very much, and in fact was jealous of her; she told him her father was coming down, and they would hold a conference; once told witness all she needed was money to make her happy, to enable her to mingle with the *elite* of society in New York. He communicated the remark made by Mrs. McFarland about money to Mr. McFarland.

Mr. Gerry offered to show by witness that Mrs. McFarland told him that Horace Greeley thought a great deal of her and Schuyler Colfax admired her very much. [Testimony ruled out.] Witness testified that McFarland told him he had remonstrated with his wife about dining at a restaurant with Richardson and they had made up, and his wife subsequently left him; McFarland in May, 1867, read for him an intercepted letter; his manner was wild and seemed irrational; met him afterward at the Swedish movement cure establishment. He was much emaciated and depressed in spirits; saw him frequently during '68 and '69 and formed an opinion that he was deranged. On one occasion he told him he had an uncontrollable impulse to destroy himself, and witness prescribed morphine for him.

Cross-examined—Did not say to Mrs. McFarland he had long known her husband had treated her like a brute; heard prisoner make use of irrational expressions, but could not recite any particular expression; he said his wife was a good woman, and would come back to him if she got out of the society of bad people. The McFarlands were not, so far as he knew, an excitable people.

E. J. Orrly testified to McFarland's irrational manner.

Peter Gillispee testified that the prisoner said to him he had nothing left to live for; he was a ruined and dishonored man. Witness asked him to stay at his house, and he said he would if he furnished him with a razor. Witness asked him what he wanted of a razor, and prisoner answered it was to put an end to his life. Witness said to him to live for his boy, and he jumped up and said he would; that he would teach him to avenge him. His language was very incoherent, and he did not seem to know what he was saying.

Judge Davis, upon cross-examination, asked the witness if he did not know the property of the prisoner had been attached and that he transferred it. Mr. Graham objected to the question, which he said was evidently the emanation of the private malice which Judge Davis represented. The counsel charged that Judge Davis represented Mrs. Calhoun, whom he desired to screen.

Judge Davis said he never had spoken to Mrs. Calhoun in regard to the case, and did not represent her.

Graham called upon the District Attorney to say if the question had his sanction; it was time to know if the object of the prosecution was to enable certain parties to whitewash their reputations. The counsel animadverted upon what he claimed was the improper exclusion of two Irishmen from the jury, and of a French gentleman, lost his sense of honor should be too nice. He himself would claim to be an Irishman, and his father had come from Ireland. [Applause.]

The court ruled the question proper.

Witness said he knew nothing of the prisoner's property having been attached. The property he understood was sold by private sale.

Court adjourned until Monday morning.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

It was stated last evening that some 500 men belonging to the Fenian organization left the city for the Canadian frontier in squads of from twenty-five to thirty to prevent arousing suspicion. Each squad is under the charge of a subordinate officer, but superior officers in charge of the expedition, traveling incognito, are with them. Arms, ammunition, and provisions were taken along with them in the shape of baggage. It is said other bands are before, and more to follow at once. The place of rendezvous is kept secret, but it is supposed to be west of Buffalo. It is thought, as many of the men seemed to be sailors, that the expedition is forming for the purpose of entering Canada by crossing the lake, and that the blow will be struck and a stand made in a quarter where least expected. It is certain that there is some Fenian movement on foot, and the emphatic denial of the statements to that effect are only for the purpose of lulling suspicion and diverting the attention of the authorities.

SWINDLING CIRCULARS.

The case in which Postmaster Jones is charged with having detained letters addressed to alleged swindlers was continued before Commissioner Osborn yesterday. Edwin James, counsel for William M. Martine, complainant, claimed that a postoffice official had no more right to break open a letter bearing a postage stamp, after its reception for transmission, than an express messenger would have to open a package entrusted to his care for delivery. A further examination was adjourned, in order to give the prosecution an opportunity of showing that letters, other than answers to swindling circulars, had been detained from Martine by the postoffice.

EXPLOSIONS—LOSS OF LIFE.

An explosion occurred in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, corner of Eighth and Warren streets, Jersey City, at midnight. The fire spread rapidly. Two men barely escaped with their lives. Fortunately, the flames were subdued before they reached the great tanks, and a conflagration was prevented.

The boiler of the steam tug William Wells blew up this morning, while lying at Port Johnson coal wharf, opposite Staten island, killing the captain and fireman and a deck-hand, breaking the leg of the engineer and badly scalding the steward. The names of the crew are Maurice Roach, captain; Walter Scott, engineer; Maurice Roach, Jr., steward; Joseph Donlan, deck-hand. The fireman's name is unknown.

THE DOMINION.

Activity in Military Circles—Arrest of the Fort Garry Delegates—The Expense of the Fenian Scare.

MONTREAL, April 14.—Great activity continues in military matters. Members of H Battery, Royal Artillery, are ordered ready for service, and were at work nearly all night taking out camp stores, &c. Rifles and artillery are also under orders to turn out at a moment's notice. Musters of volunteers last night were on the whole good, some battalions presenting almost full strength, and enlistments taking place rapidly. They are to drill several hours daily, and three hundred are to be ready to take the field immediately.

LONDON, ONT., April 14.—The London field battery is ordered to St. Clair river.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Scott, delegate from Red river, was arrested last night on a warrant issued at Toronto charging him with being accessory to the murder of Thomas Scott at Fort Garry. Father Richott will probably be arrested to-day.

In the Senate last night Mr. Dickey inquired of the Government whether the imperial authorities were likely to bear some of the expense to which the country would be put owing to the disturbances, and said it was strange there should be talk of withdrawing troops while Canada was exposed to danger on the frontier, not on its own account but in consequence of disaffection in Ireland.

Mr. Campbell said the expense in the first place would be borne by the Dominion, and correspondence as to the ultimate division of the expense had taken place between the two governments.

QUEBEC, April 14.—The whole volunteer active force of the city garrison, a field battery, and two troops of hussars paraded this morning, and are held ready to depart at a moment's notice. All the other battalions in the district are ordered to report immediately to headquarters. Very little excitement. The belief is that there will be no raid.

The harbor is clear of ice and navigation is open. A vessel sailed for Cork.

OTTAWA, April 14.—Father Richott, learning that Detective O'Neill had a warrant for his arrest, gave himself up. A writ of habeas corpus was served on O'Neill, and the case was argued before Judge Galt. A decision will be given to-morrow. Meantime the prisoner remains in the custody of the detective.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The habeas corpus act has been suspended. The measure passed both Houses and was assented to by the Governor General in the name of Her Majesty this afternoon.

Sir John A. McDonald, in asking Parliament for a suspension of the act, said the Government had received information on which they relied that the peace of the country was again in danger from invasion from lawless men from the United States belonging to the Fenian organization. The policy of the Fenian body seemed to be to create as much notoriety as possible, and get up an excitement by means of the public press. Of late they had adopted a different and more safe and secure course for them, and, he thought, more hazardous for Canada, and that was, to carry on all arrangements with great secrecy and caution. The Government had information which they could not for a moment hesitate to believe and trust; but which they could not place before Parliament without a certainty of danger to their informants; but the information was complete, and it was to the effect that there was a fixed resolve on the part of the Fenian body to invade this country at an early day. When that day may come the Government cannot foresee.

It might be to-day; it might be in a week; but he believed that arrangements had been made for invasion at an early day. They had taken steps to resist invasion, and that such resistance to the invasion would prove successful no one could have any doubt. The Government having received the information they have were bound to take steps meet the invasion. It was, of course, to the Government a matter of deep anxiety, and regret that this state of excitement should exist and this state of hostility on the part of the Fenian body toward Canada. The Canadians were an unoffending people. The Fenian organization was more active at this moment than it had been for years, and he could not deceive himself with the idea that there would be a peaceful end to this state of affairs. He believed we would have a continuance of these attempts for many years. We must put up with them as best we may. He would move for leave to introduce a bill to authorize the apprehension and detention of persons suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiracy against Her Majesty's Government.

ALABAMA.

Correspondence Between Gov. Smith and Senator Warner—Amnesty and the Halter—A Bloody Programme.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following telegraphic correspondence took place to-day:

Montgomery, Ala., April 14.—To Hon. Willard Warner—You have doubtless learned of recent acts of lawlessness in Green and other counties in this State. I have matured and am putting in operation a vigorous and determined policy which will not only stop violence but bring offenders to punishment.

[Signed] W. H. SMITH, Gov. of Ala.

Washington, April 14.—To Gov. W. H. Smith, Montgomery, Ala.—I am rejoiced at your telegram. The President, Congress, and the country will sustain you in the bold action to enforce law and give safety to all classes of our citizens. Let the rebels be forgiven and murderers hung. Amnesty and the halter will give us peace and safety.

[Signed] WILLARD WARNER.

ST. LOUIS.

Insurance Verdict—Forty-six Typestickers Stickle for Principle.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The jury in the case of Scott, Cutler, & Co. against the Home Insurance Company of New York has found a verdict, to-day, to the effect that insurance on the property of the firm was obtained on certain representations; that the property was overvalued; that Dr. Wilbourne, one of the members of the firm, planned the burning of the store, and that the store was burned according to said plan. This decision will probably decide several other cases of a similar character.

Forty-six Union printers employed on the Republican of this city, struck to-day. The question of wages is not involved in this case.

Senator Revels in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Senator Revels lectured on the press to a large audience this evening, about two-thirds of whom were colored.

☞ The Muscatine Journal says: "Last October—six months ago—Mr. George Thompson, living about a mile below the city, ran across a garter snake about two feet long, near his premises, and, as he supposed, killed it as dead as the Dutchman did his dog. He mashed its head to a jelly and bruised various parts of its body. Day before yesterday—Monday—afternoon, in company with another gentleman, he was passing over the ground where he had encountered the reptile, when he found its body in about the same position he had left it, except the tail was buried in the earth some six inches. Giving his snakeship a kick, his astonishment, it may well be imagined, was great when he saw that the tail, which had been forced from the ground, was in active motion, quivering and curling up as if greatly agitated at such a desecration of its resting place. The snake was hung on a fence near by, and we understand that yesterday the tail exhibited as much life as ever."

☞ An Irishman sent to the Wisconsin State prison was asked what trade he preferred to learn. He said that, if it was all the same to them, he preferred to be a sailor.

CONGRESS.

Forty-first Congress—2d Session.

SENATE..................WASHINGTON, April 14.

BILLS REPORTED.

MR. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under Niagara river, which passed.

MR. SUMNER introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Submarine Telegraph Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered printed.

MR. WARNER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad on or near the 36th parallel, from Mississippi to Arkansas river.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Edmunds directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell all the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay was, on his motion, tabled.

The resolution by Mr. Ferry for the consideration in open session of the treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution by Mr. Chandler directing that upon the resumption of the consideration of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until the final vote was taken was read, and a division being taken thirty Senators rose in the affirmative.

MR. CASSERLY demanded the yeas and nays, remarking the minority had some rights left and the resolution was without precedent in the history of the Senate.

MR. THAYER suggested in lieu of the resolution an agreement to take the vote to-morrow at 4 o'clock.

MR. CHANDLER said last December there was a rehash of all the speeches ever made on the Georgia question and this rehash was twice again served up in the cases of Virginia and Mississippi, and then the Senate came back to Georgia and had a little more hash. The country was sick of debate, the newspaper press was disgusted with it, and the only hope now was to sit it out.

A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally declared out of order as in conflict with the 53d rule.

THE GEORGIA BILL

was proceeded with.

MR. MORTON depicted the outrages and violence committed by the Kuklux and other secret organizations in the South, whose purpose was to drive out the Republicans. He attributed their existence to the teachings of Northern Democratic conventions, and particularly of the National Convention of that party in New York city in 1868. He charged the responsibility for the present reign of terror in the South upon the Democratic party of the North, and proceeded to argue that if Federal intervention in the reconstructed States was made, it should be made in the interest of the loyal friends of the Government, and not of its enemies. He spoke about two hours.

MR. EDMUNDS attributed the cause of the outrages in the South to the inefficiency of the authorities. He thought as long as the people there did not choose to defend themselves the remedy could not be supplied by Congress.

MR. MORRILL, of Me., submitted a report of the committee of conference on the deficiency bill, which was concurred in.

The Senate then rejected Williams' amendment to insert in lieu of Bingham's amendment a proviso that the next election for members of the Legislature be held in November, 1872, etc.—yeas 24, nays 25—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ames, Boreman, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Fenton, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton, of Texas, Howard, Howell, Lewis, Nye, Osborne, Ramsey, Rice, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Warner, Williams.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckingham, Carpenter, Casserly, Corbett, Davis, Ferry, Fowler, Hamilton, of Maryland, Howe, Johnston, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont, Morrill, of Maine, Patterson, Pratt, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Willey.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

ASIATIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., presented the memorial of Cyrus W. Field for aid in the construction of a submarine telegraph between America and Asia, and a bill for that purpose, which he asked to have referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

PRINTING.

Several reports from the Printing Committee for printing documents were adopted. One providing extra copies on the gold panic, characterized by Mr. Scofield as the most worthless document ever printed, was tabled.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

MR. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of C. B. Sabin, of Texas.

MR. COX proposed to offer an amendment in the form of a general amnesty.

MR. BUTLER declined to yield for it, saying there was no time for the purpose. The bill passed.

FOREIGN COINAGE.

MR. HOOPER, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, offered resolutions instructing the committee, when it reported on the subject of international coinage, to submit a statement of the weights and value of the gold coin of Great Britain, France and the United States. Adopted.

PATENTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

MR. JENCKES, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and copyrights, and spoke in its explanation and support till the conclusion of the morning hour.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON POSTOFFICES.

MR. FARNSWORTH, from the Postoffice Committee, made a report in the case of the investigation in the erection of the New York and Boston postoffices, and moved that it be printed and laid on the table, and the committee be discharged from further consideration.

MR. FITCH, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bills, which were ordered to be printed and recommitted, granting lands to Wisconsin for the construction of a breakwater harbor and ship canal at the head of Sturgeon Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan, and to aid in the construction of a railroad from New Orleans to the western boundary of Louisiana.

THE TARIFF.

MR BROOKS, of Massachusetts, attempted to get up a contested election case, but, on motion of Mr. Schenck, the House went into committee of the whole on the tariff, the question being the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Banks to reduce the duty on hemp unmanufactured.

The discussion, which was taken part in by Messrs. Wood, Schenck, Butler, of Mass., Burdett, Morgan, Axtell, Marshall, Beck, and Banks, covered the questions whether Russian hemp and manilla were or were not similar productions; whether, under the treaty with Russia, they should not be subjected to the same duty; and the effect of a high duty on hemp a benefit to farmers of the West, as an injury to ship-building, commerce, &c. The amendment was finally rejected.

MR BANKS moved to increase the duty on manilla from $25 to $40 per ton. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the next paragraph was amended to read "on jute and sisal grass $16 per ton."

The next paragraph, taxing jute but $10 per ton, Mr. Strong moved to reduce to $6. Adopted—64 to 54.

The next paragraph, taxing cordage and hemp 3 cents per pound, was, on motion of Mr Garfield, struck out.

Recess till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee of the whole at 7:30 resumed the consideration of the tariff bill, commencing at the paragraph taxing gunny cloth, etc., three cents per pound when valued at ten cents or less per square yard, and four cents per pound when over ten cents per square yard.

MR BUCKLEY moved to amend by reducing the duty to two and three cents per pound.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. Buckley, Beck, Butler (Mass.), Allison, and Kellogg, and opposed by Messrs. Schenck, Arnell, Garfield, and Burchard.

In course of the discussion, Mr. Butler declared he did not wish to see the day when manufacturers would flourish in the West, for where manufactures flourish agriculture goes down.

MR. SCHENCK, commenting upon that remark, declared after that he was prepared for almost anything in the way of political economy. He could not help being amazed at it, when reflecting that nowhere in the world was agriculture brought to such perfection as in England, Holland and France—particularly in Holland, in the very midst of the manufacturing region. He had supposed that wherever manufactures grew up agriculture also advanced and high prices were obtained for the product of the soil. He commented on the selfishness of New England, which was not content with less than 60 or 85 per cent. protection, but did not want the West to have the protection of 35 per cent.

MR. DAWES believed the growth of manufactures in the West would benefit that region by opening up a market for its products. The policy indicated by his colleague would be the worst possible for the country.

MR. BUTLER defended his position and repeated that manufactures could not be got to flourish in the West, hot house them as they might, so long as there was cheap land there.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected, by 53 to 62.

MR. SARGENT moved an additional paragraph, making duty on burlaps 25 per cent. ad valorem. Adopted.

A paragraph relative to hemp and jute carpets and matting was passed over without an amendment.

A paragraph taxing matting of bars or linden-wood bark 15 per cent. ad valorem was not amended.

A paragraph taxing mats and carpets of vegetable material was not amended.

The next paragraph was that taxing yarns, &c., forty per cent.

MR. BANKS moved to strike out of the paragraph, so as to put on the free list, the words "coir or fiber and cocoanut fiber." Agreed to.

MR. TWITCHEL moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on tow of flax, hemp, or jute to thirty-five per cent.

On a vote by tellers there being no quorum the committee rose, having disposed of one page of the bill to-day.

NICKEL.

MR. BUFFINGTON introduced a bill to provide for the redemption of nickel cents. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The House then adjourned.

TWO OLD STAGERS.

Don Piatt Writes up Caleb Cushing and Jere Black.

[Washington cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

While leaving the hotel, yesterday, to be one of a pleasant dinner party, I saw in the main hall the ancient Caleb Cushing. He had on a suit of clothes evidently bequeathed him by some client in chancery, who had been of size larger, and of an older fashion. They hung loosely on the aged body, while around his neck was something that resembled a pudding. His hat jammed back on his head was ancient of days; and with rounded shoulders he shuffled along as if fearful of lifting his feet and so lose control of his legs. His face is the youngest part of him, and yet retains its old elder out-look. Any one capable of reading God's hand-writing on the face can see that Caleb is a born Jesuit. He takes tea with the design of deceiving some one, and goes to bed by stratagem.

I sat next Mr. Jerry Black at dinner, and was struck with the fact that I had thus, in one afternoon, come in contact with two of the most remarkable men in Washington of a past generation. Cushing strikes me as a man of powerful memory and fair mind, who has built himself up through vast stores of information that he has arranged so as to use to a purpose. On the contrary, Judge Black owes his success more to original powers, that observation, experience and study have strengthened. Cushing is cold, selfish and disagreeable, while Black is genial and fascinating. The last named is full of anecdote and fun. While Cushing seldom, if ever, speaks well of any one, Judge Black is generous and appreciative. He has the fascination that comes of listening as well as talk. Men noted in his period had the disagreeable habit of orating. I seldom met one of prominence of his day that did not resolve me into a public assembly and himself into a bore of an orator.

I said, "Judge, I have known you for many years through our late mutual friend, Mr. Stanton; and with such an introduction I am glad to meet you."

"Did you know Stanton?" he asked, turning his keen eyes upon me.

"Almost as well as you did," I replied.

"You knew a great man, then," he continued.

"One of the greatest it was ever my fortune to encounter; and I am glad to to see that you have the courage to rescue his name from those who did not know him."

"Yes, he was not easy to understand. He was so impulsive and excitable, that to superficial observers he gave foundation for all they believed. He suffers more, however, from his professed friends. This Wilson, for example—if we are to believe him—makes Stanton a consummate hypocrite and liar. Have you read his article in the Atlantic Monthly?"

"No, Judge, life is too short to read Wilson. Besides, I knew too well the contempt Stanton had for the chairman of military affairs to waste time on anything the chairman might write."

"Yes, Stanton did not despise a fool—he hated him; and in his impulse he was often cruel, and more frequently contradictory, and yet full of kindness, with the tenderest of hearts at bottom, with a good record of generous acts."

"I wish, Judge, you would give to the world your knowledge of Stanton. It would be an admirable addition to our historical literature."

"I have prepared such an article, but I lack a publisher. It is too long and heavy for a newspaper, and too personal and serious for a magazine."

"It ought to be a book. But as we cannot hope for that, you should send it to a magazine."

"Perhaps I will."

"It is important, even if friends should regard it as unfavorable. You give your opinion not only of a great man, but one whose position and force of character gave him control in an eventful time."

"Yes, he was the Administration. I was not near enough to the men to make up an opinion from personal observation, but I was satisfied from what I knew of Stanton and the evidences of his work after he went into office, that he had subordinated Lincoln."

"And Lincoln?"

"There is a historical study for you. If that man's real life could be portrayed as it was, what astonishment would follow. But all such investigation ended with his life."

"As is our American wont. In our national biography we have two devils—Arnold and Burr—and a thousand angels, the last named being the more incomprehensible and unpleasant of the two."

The Judge laughed and gave me several amusing anecdotes culled from a memory of some of the angels, and from that out he and Senator Nye kept the table in a roar with their wit and ludicrous incidents.

WOMAN DRAMATIZED.

The Story of a School-Girl who Married the Wrong Man.

[From the New York World.]

As the authority for the following story is a clergyman of this city, no less noted for his eloquence as a theological moralist than for his manifold literary attainments, it may be accepted as something wholly without alloy of either exaggerated fact or sensational fiction. Some years ago the arduous duties of a volunteer city missionary, discovered, in the family of a poor laborer, in one of the most miserable tenement houses of New York, two youthful sisters, whose appearance and natural abilities were, apparently, much above their squalid lot in life. By his agency they were placed in a school, their home rendered more comfortable, and their desire for a future of better surroundings made practicable to them. All went well until the period of schooling was over, when the elder and more interesting of the two, in an hour of blind, girlish folly, became the wife of a young man greatly her inferior in intelligence and general worth. To her the story now belongs, and the romance of her life began with the mad act by which she threw away every opportunity to ripen her existence into a better reality. Love's first fitful fever being over, she became aware of her great mistake, and, after a brief, inharmonious experience of matrimony, withdrew from her mismatched husband and disappeared from the city. Her family and their good friend, the clergyman, were in great distress thereat, fearing that the unhappy young wife had been driven to some desperate resource; but, at the end of some weeks, there came to the minister a letter from the missing one. After confiding to him the story of her intolerable matrimonial sorrows, and declaring that she had renounced her unfit husband forever, the writer confessed that she had become an actress in a theater of Memphis, Tennessee, under an assumed name. In this new capacity she was gaining much success, and begged her old friend to keep her secret, and act as her agent in a friendly watch over the husband she could no longer live with. She promised to send money, from time to time, which the clergyman was to apply, as from himself, to such aid as the husband might absolutely require; but begged that no effort should be made to persuade her back to the life never to be hers again. Convinced that such persuasions must be useless, the recipient of the extraordinary letter sadly yielded to the inevitable, and wrote to the actress that he would act as she desired. Consequently, while the detached wife led the life of a player in Tennessee, she was still able to keep an eye, through her friend, upon her husband in New York, and see that he did not fall into abject want. One day, a few weeks ago, a letter from the clergyman told her that the man whom she had vowed to love, honor, and obey was lying sick of a fever in a wretched garret to which he had retreated. On the day after the arrival of this news she abruptly closed her engagement at the Southern Theater, and disappeared from Memphis. Two days thereafter, a nice, benignant old lady appeared in the New York tenement house in which lay the fever patient, distributing tracts and inquiring for sick persons to visit. The people of the lower floor told her about the dying man in the garret, and, with basket on her arm, she went up to see him. There he was, tossing and delirious in a burning fever, with naught to smooth his pathway to the grave or cool its scorching air. She filled his room with comforts, employed a physician and a nurse, and made daily visits to the place thereafter. No one knew who she was, nor where she came from; but the rough men of the rookery raised their shabby hats to her and the slatternly women blessed her when she passed. Nothing could save the sick man; he grew worse, and in his delirium often called for his wife. Just before death the old lady disappeared from the bedside, and in her place sat a young woman richly dressed. The sufferer was too far gone to recognize her, but she was his wife. In the disguise of the old woman she had relieved his last wants, and in the end she gave him Christian burial. The last act of her marriage life being finished, the dramatized woman revealed herself to her sister and their friend, the clergyman, but only to say good-by before returning to the South. Her last words as she started for Memphis were: "I hope I shall not die in a theater, as poor President Lincoln did." It was a presentiment. On the very night of her reappearance as an actress she fell violently ill in the theater, and before morning dawned had gone to join her husband in another world.

☞ Kansas City local editors live in clover, and when they die their funerals are largely attended. A valedictory of one of them appears in a recent number of his late organ, and the advent of his successor is thus announced by a generous rival sheet: "Last night he entered upon his duties. Young, gifted, known of most men in the city, polite at all times, proud of his profession, facile, a fine judge of an item, fond of dressing his facts in the garments of rhetoric, blest with more of humor than most reporters, Hicks in leaving the Bulletin, less generous than Elijah, has carried with him his mantle to the Journal."

☞ The United States Treasurer, a few days ago, received a letter from S. L. Carpenter, of Kansas City, Missouri, inclosing a dreadfully battered twenty-five cent note for exchange. But, having some conscientious scruple as to the genuineness of the rag, the writer begged the Treasurer not to brand it as a counterfeit. He said he was a poor boy, to whom twenty-five cents was a matter of great importance, and if the inclosed should prove to be bogus, he would like to have it returned, as he knew a place where he could spend it for lager beer.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y

Of St. Louis and Louisville.

A Well Established Company, Working Both Stock and Mutual Rates.

Cash Capital paid in	$150,000
Stockholders' Responsibility to the Assured	300,000
Deposited with Insurance Commissioner	100,000

A rapidly growing "All-cash" Co.
No restriction on travel—policies world-wide.
Rates as low as leading cash companies.
Divides Surplus among mutual policy holders.
Premiums loaned only on real estate.
The Company obtains 10 per cent. on all its premium loans.
All policies made non-forfeiting.

JAMES H. LUCAS, Pres't, St. Louis.

KENTUCKY DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS:

James Trabue, Louisville;	Madison C. Johnson, Lexington;
Geo. W. Norton, "	R. D. Sayre, "
H. A. Robinson, "	D. A. Sayre, "
Isaac Caldwell, "	Harvey C. Graves, Georgetown;
H. D. Newcomb, "	Thos. N. Lindsey, Frankfort.

W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y Kentucky Department.

Louisville Office, corner Main and Fourth Streets.

☞ District and local agents for the State wanted. ap14

Large Closing Sale of Furniture!

AT COST PRICES!

By JOHN SIMM & CO.

The large and varied assortment of first-class Furniture now in our establishment will be offered for sale, for cash, at manufacturers' prices, until the 1st of May next. The goods are of our own manufacture, and consist of the various articles of Household Furniture, of superior workmanship, material, and design. A rare opportunity is offered purchasers of obtaining at moderate prices the best character of Furniture in this city.

On the 4th of May the remaining stock, with the business, will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder. Terms at sale.

JOHN SIMM & CO.,
305 Main St., bet. Eighth and Ninth.

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J. V. ESCOTT & SON

Manufacture Every Description of

Pier and Mantel Mirrors,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE

FRAMES & MOULDINGS,

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SHOW CASES &c.

Office and Sales-room 68 Main St, bet. 2d & 3d, Louisville, Ky.

mh25 eodtf

200,000 BOLTS WALL PAPER

Which we will sell 10 per cent. less than any house in Louisville.

HEGAN BROTHERS,

ap5 TuFr&Sulm&stp 138 MAIN, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH.

AUGUST ELECTION.

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

F. HAGAN is a candidate for re-election as Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court. ap15 dte

GEN. W. L. JACKSON is a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court.

For Coroner.

Dr. R. A. SHADBURN is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dim

For Clerk of City Court.

J. LOUIS BRADY is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the City Court, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dte

G. C. SHADBURNE is a candidate for Clerk of the City Court. ap13 dte

JAS. P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for City Court Clerk at the August election, 1870. ap13 dte

Please announce WM. ARCHEY COCKE as a Democratic candidate for Clerk of City Court. ap12 dte

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention. mh28 dte

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh23 dte

For County Court Clerk.

ERNEST TROLL is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, subject to the nomination of the Republican convention should one be held. ap3 dte

C. B. SHEPHERD is a candidate for Clerk of County Court. ap2 dtf

CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dtd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh28 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh9 d3m

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh8 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

For County Assessor.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. SHIVELY as a candidate for County Assessor, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. ap15 dim*

Esquire JOHN HARRISON is a candidate for re-election as Assessor of Jefferson county before the Democratic Convention. ap14 dim*

For Jailer.

JOHN SWINDLER is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. ap12 dim*

We are authorized to announce ANDY J. MUSSELMAN as a candidate for Jailer, subject to the nomination of a convention should one be held. ap5 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870,

AMBROSE E. CAMP.

ap1 dte

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. mh20 d3m*

For County Assessor.

JOS. F. NEWKIRK is a candidate for the office of Assessor in Jefferson county at the next August election. ap1 deod20*

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. HOKE, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election as Judge of the Jefferson County Court. ap9 dte

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

For County Attorney.

Capt. N. A. HUMBER is a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap7 dte

JAS. T. BRAMLETTE is a candidate for County Attorney of Jefferson county. ap4 dte

FRANK MAGUIRE is a candidate for the office of County Attorney, subject to the action of a Democratic convention. ap3 dte*

W. B. ABBOTT is a candidate for County Attorney for Jefferson County, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be held. mh30 dim*

We are authorized to announce J. J. ALLNUTT as a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of a Democratic Convention should one be held. mh29 dte

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh30 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney, Election in August next. mh4 dte

For Sheriff.

JOHN M. MARTIN, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. ap5 dte

Trade Mark for the United States.

BEST SIX CORD J. & P. COATS' WARRANTED 200 YARDS. SPOOL COTTON

BEST

SIX-CORD.

For sale by all dealers in

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS.

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THE NORTH AND EAST.
U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN..........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES..........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

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For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. ja11 dtf

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JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

CHAMPION..........ASA MASON, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 16th, at 12 M. positively.
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Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis.
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Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
LOUISVILLE..........LUSK, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on This Day, the 15th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For St. Louis and St. Paul, Direct.
Through Without Reshipping.
Leaves on This Day, the 15th, at 12 M., the new, large, and splendid side-wheel steamer
NORTHWESTERN..THOS. L. DAVIDSON, Master.
For freight or passage apply to B. C. LEVI,
No. 20 Fourth street.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer
VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Friday, the 22d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
MORNING STAR..........SMITH, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 15th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Nashville Packet—For Clarksville and Nashville.
ROB'T MOORE..........JOHN FERRELL, Master,
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.
LOUISVILLE..........J. A. LUSK, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 15th inst., at 12 M., from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet
LOUISVILLE..........J. A. LUSK, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans This Day, 15th, 5 P. M., city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
MAGENTA..........J. S. NEAL, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 19th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable
Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master..... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
apr29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.
d31 dtf FRANK CARTER.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.
J. W. FORSEE, Agent,
au29 dly No. 41 Fourth street.

CHAS. HAGEDORN,
46 FOURTH ST.,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS.

Agent for the { VERZENAY / E. IRROY & CO. } Champagnes.

OLD EAST INDIA BITTERS.

RECOMMENDS his well-assorted stock of Rhine Wines, Clarets, Sherries, Port Wines, Cognac Brandies, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, Irish Whisky, Gin, &c. ap6 dim

JOHN M. CARSON & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
153 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth.
ap8 eodim LOUISVILLE, KY.

St. Macaire Claret.

18 CASKS of this fine wine;
50 cases good table Claret.
Price has declined with gold. Received and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
mh18 dtf 33 Main street.

FOR
PARASOLS
AND
LACE MANTELS,
GO TO
S. BARKER & CO.'S,
109 & 111 FOURTH ST.

M. ARON,
Cloak and Silk Store,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
110 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.
Ladies' Silk Cloaks.
Lace Shawls and Sacques.
Latest Style Spring Arabs.
Suits.
Special attention paid to the making of Suits, in Silk, Linen, Pique, Water-proof, etc.
Guipure Laces, Fringes, Trimmings, etc.
8 pcs extra heavy Grosgrain Silk at $2.

PIANOS.
Steinway's,
Chickering's,
Stieff's,
Gabler's, and
Hartzman's
Pianos
Are the best. Prices reduced.
D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent,
79 Main st., bet. Second and Third.
mh9 TuSa&wtf

A. G. HODGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OILS & LAMPS,
Lamp Fixtures, Chandeliers, &c.,
303 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
ja21 d3m&w1 LOUISVILLE, KY.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

W. H. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weatherboarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.

Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 d4f

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

John Dalton's Heirs against John Dalton's Heirs. } In Chancery, No. 20,811.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, 12, and 18 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land in that portion of the city of Louisville called "Pleasant Place," on the five-acre lot No. 13, bounded as follows: Commencing 25 feet from the southeast corner of Pleasant Place and running north, fronting the street Pleasant 25 feet; thence east at right angles 100 feet; thence south 25 feet; thence west 100 feet to the beginning. [See deed book 132, Jefferson County Clerk's office.]

Also four lots or parcels of land in the city of Louisville, and parts of lots heretofore laid off by John D. Bland out of 10-acre lots, numbered on the plan or map of said city by numbers 11 and 12, and being the same conveyed to James Harrison by Israel Morehead Dec. 19, 1857. [See deed book 50, pages 263 and 266, Jefferson County Clerk's office.] Said lots are known by Nos. 50, 49, 48, and 47 on the plan or map and deed of partition between Bland and others, each lot containing a front on the north side of Magazine street of 25½ feet and running back northwardly same width 200 feet to an alley 25 feet wide; lot No. 47 being a corner lot, and binding on Magazine and east side of Clarke street on said map.

Also a lot or parcel of land and appurtenances on the west side of and adjoining Hancock street, between Market and Main streets, and of Preston's enlargement of Louisville, described and known on the plan thereof by the number 139, and part of said lot, and bounded as follows: Beginning on said Hancock street 24 feet from the corner of an alley 12 feet wide; thence westwardly with said alley 100 feet; thence at right angles southwardly and parallel with said Hancock street 27 feet 4 inches; thence eastwardly and parallel with said alley 100 feet to said Hancock street; thence with the same northwardly 27 feet 4 inches to the beginning. For further description see deed from Dalton to Daho, dated February 1, 1867, in deed book U. U., page 210.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

John P. Young against M. D. Wayman, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,396.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the following described property, to-wit:

One undivided one-half, and the undivided two-twelfths of the real estate mentioned in the pleadings, situated in the city of Louisville, and bounded thus—A lot beginning at the southeast corner of Eighth and Water streets; running thence southwardly with Eighth street 186 feet; thence eastwardly about 150 feet to the eastern line of lot No. 13 of plat 6 of the division of the land of James A. Pearce, deceased, amongst his heirs; thence northwardly with said line about 186 feet, more or less, to Water street; thence westwardly with Water street about 150 feet to the beginning, together with buildings and improvements thereon, including the machinery which is attached to said building (foundry), as permanent fixtures.

I will also sell, on the above described premises, on Eighth and Water streets,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870,

beginning at about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., on a credit of four months, the personal property attached in the case, consisting of engines, boilers, shafting, belts, pulleys, blacksmith's tools for steamboat works, patterns of all kinds and sizes, flasks, desks, drawers, screws, bolts, and everything necessary to carry on a large foundry, tools of various kinds, scrap iron, and other things too tedious to mention.

Sale to continue from day to day, if necessary, until all is sold.

Bond with approved security will be required, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

E. Barrow against John Mosby and others. } In Chancery, No. 22,828.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described property, to-wit:

The house and lot in Louisville, Ky., designated on Pooth's plan or map of lots as No. 12, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Floyd and Preston streets, beginning at the corner common to said lot and No. 11 at a point on the south side of Jefferson street 266 feet west of the intersection of Jefferson and Preston streets; thence westwardly with the southern line of Jefferson street 27 feet 3 inches to lot No. 13; running thence southwardly with the line of said lot 100 ft to an alley 10 feet wide; thence eastwardly with said alley 27 feet 3 inches; thence northwardly with the division line of lots Nos. 11 and 12, 100 feet to the beginning. The shares of the infants defendants John Littleberry and Caroline Mosby, being one-twelfth each, shall not be paid by the purchaser, but remain a lien on the house and lot, bearing interest until they become capable in law of receiving their respective shares, or until statutory guardians be appointed for the infants, or the infants shall become married, and such guardians or husbands as required in chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Randle Tyler vs. Viola Allen, S. C. Mitchell vs. the same, in Chancery, Nos. 21,180, 22,289.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land in that part of the city known as Portland beginning on the south side of Portland avenue, at the corner of 5-acre lots Nos. 20 and 21; running thence westwardly with said avenue 150 ft; thence at right angles southwardly 600 ft to a street called Bank street; thence at right angles eastwardly 150 feet to the line of said 5-acre lots Nos. 20 and 21, and with said common line northwardly 600 feet to the beginning, being the eastern 150 feet of said lot No. 21.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Jno. G. Woerner vs. Chas. Gusmann } In Ch'y { No. [illegible]
Wm. Brentzel vs. the same } No. [illegible]
Geo. F. Scheer vs. the same } No. [illegible]
Walter & Struck vs. the same } No. [illegible]

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land, situated in the city of Louisville, Ky., and described in deed recorded in deed book 144, page 87, Jefferson County Court Clerk's office, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of Main street 80 feet from the corner of Main and Webster streets, thence running east 41 feet, thence north 130 feet to an alley, thence west 41 feet, thence south 130 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Sarah Magruder against John Bates. } In Chancery, No. 21,161.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot or parcel of ground, with the appurtenances, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at the southwest corner of Brook and Market streets, thence west along the south side of Market street 36 feet and extending back southwardly the same width 105 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Marshal's Sale.

Eliza J. Halliday against A. D. Titchenor. } In Chancery, No. 26,153.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground in the city of Louisville, Ky., to-wit: Beginning at a point on the north side of Jefferson street 163½ feet west of Eleventh street, running thence with Jefferson street west 7 feet 2 inches, and of the same width northwardly 200 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained on the real estate as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, M. L. C. C.
ap15

Marshal's Sale.

Joseph Tompkins against John H. Thomas. } In Chancery, No. 25,789.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, in the court house, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months:

A lot of Dry Goods consisting of prints, muslins, hoop-skirts, and other articles, selected for the spring and summer trade. This stock is new, desirable, and worthy of the attention of buyers.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN,
ap15 Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1870.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Georgetown city school closed last week.

A Thespian society has been organized in Carlisle.

Next Monday is general horse-show day in Georgetown.

Judge Arthur addressed a large Democratic meeting at Bedford on Monday.

Madam Riely, a female physician, has located permanently in Cynthiana.

The Paducah colored people celebrate the Fifteenth amendment proclamation to-day.

The Radicals of Paducah, at a meeting on Saturday last, resolved to run candidates for city offices.

The number of gold watches in McCracken county, as reported to the internal revenue office, is 838.

Chistopher Taylor was being tried in the Warren Circuit Court yesterday for the murder of R. G. King.

The Owensboro Histrionic Society give a public performance, on the 26th, for the benefit of the Odd-Fellows.

In the Barren Circuit Court, on Wednesday, Isaac Ritter was fined $200 for an assault upon Lewis Davidson last October.

The band from Newport barracks furnished the music for the parade of the colored people of Covington and Newport yesterday.

John Jameson, a citizen of Cynthiana, killed himself on Wednesday evening, accidentally, with a shot-gun, while climbing over a fence near town.

Dr. William Lambuth died, in Elizabethtown, on the 9th, aged 67 years. He was born in Sumner county, Tenn., and moved to Elizabethtown in 1865.

The safe in the office of J. W. Thornberry, Paducah, was opened with a duplicate key, a few days ago, and robbed of $230 in money and a check for $118.

Mr. James McCann, contractor on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, who was reported killed in Ohio county some time since, has turned up alive.

The annual meeting of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of the State of Kentucky will be held at Dover, Mason county, next week, commencing on Wednesday.

Tobacco was quite active in Owensboro last week. The following prices ruled as the rates paid by purchasers: Good leaf from $8 to $10, common leaf $6 to $8, and frosen $4 to $6; trash $3 per hundred.

Mr. W. A. Booth, of Nicholas county, has a most prolific ewe. She gave birth to a lamb five weeks since, and on Friday last she gave birth to two more, making three lambs in five weeks. All the lambs are alive and doing well.

On last Thursday night week Miss Helen Spradling, who lives in the western portion of Barren county, was so badly burned by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp that she died from its effects about seven hours afterwards.

The distillery of Howard, Barnes & Co., near Mt. Sterling, was sold on Monday last, by Deputy Collector Powell, for $9,300. That amount satisfied the debt due the Collector, and it was bid in by other creditors at that amount.

Mrs. Ritchie, a married lady with three children, on Wednesday evening fell into a cistern in Newport and was drowned. She was rescued in twenty minutes from the time she fell in, but all efforts to resuscitate her were unavailing.

A son of Mr. Chandler, of Pleasant Valley, Nicholas county, came near being choked to death by a bridle suspended from a tree, which he was using for a swing. By some means the noose got around his neck, and but for timely assistance he would have been strangled.

Mrs. W. N. Sweeney, Miss Emma McHenry, Mrs. W. D. Stirman, Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Mrs. James C. Rudd, and Mrs. Allan Gilmour have been appointed the Owensboro Ladies' Association to solicit contributions in that vicinity for the Stonewall Jackson Monumental Chapel, to be erected at Lexington, Virginia.

In Shelbyville on Monday but few good grades of stock were on the market. Mr. B. K. Bailey sold 10 calves at $17 75; 12 mules, second grade, two years old, at $91; 23 mules rejected at $88; 12 two-year-olds, first class, rejected at $107; 25 two-year-old cattle bid to $48 and rejected; horses brought from $60 to $200.

At the Democratic convention held recently in Williamstown, Grant county, the following nominations were made: W. M. Finley, Esq., for Judge; H. H. Tulley for Clerk; J. T. McClue for Sheriff; W. N. Hogan, Esq., for County Attorney; Thos. Strond for Jailer; P. P. Price for Assessor; J. G. Scrogin for Surveyor; T. J. Gouge for Coroner.

At the baptism of a large number of colored converts in Russellville last Sunday afternoon one of them, a colored lady, was remarkably happy, and when she came out on the bank she took position like a professional pugilist, and commenced striking lustily her left hand with her right fist, and shouting in stentorian tones, "Bully for Jesus! Bully for Jesus!"

William Osborn, who was confined in the Paris jail for horse-stealing, and made his escape on Sunday last by digging through his cell wall and scaling the wall of the jail yard with the assistance of his blankets, was recaptured on Monday near Frenchburg, Menifee county, after an exciting chase of fifty miles, and has been returned to his old quarters at castle Rion.

Some time since a man named James H. Hodges visited his wife in Louisa, who was in poor health, and while under the influence of liquor struck the woman, the effect of which was to bring on a miscarriage, resulting in the death of both mother and child. Hodges was arrested and gave bail, but subsequently made his escape when the result of his brutality was made known.

Mrs. Sallie Pryor, mother of Samuel Pryor, the noted hog breeder of Bourbon county, now in her 88th year, is in fine health and spirits. She emigrated to Kentucky 70 years ago, from Botetourt county, Va., having then but recently married Dr. Pryor. She has a lively remembrance of the days when the blue-grass region was a wilderness, and tells many interesting anecdotes and narrations of those times.

The Russellville Herald says: The weather, though rather wet of late, seems propitious for the crops, and the grass never looked greener and more luxurious. The wheat is doing well, and the breadth of land planted is quite large. Oats have very generally been sown. Garden planting has been going on very briskly for the past few weeks. The prospect for wheat looks good, if not overtaken by frost, and the peaches are in full bloom.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday says: "A pretty considerable number of colored folks were in the city yesterday, celebrating the proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment. The attendance was by no means as large as we had expected. They paraded the principal streets in procession, with banners and devices, headed by a brass band, and finally rounded to in the State house yard, where they were addressed by Mat. Johnson, Rev. Messrs. Young and Stansbury, John L. Scott, and perhaps one or two others, from the steps of the capitol."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Corn in Florida is tasseling.

Charleston is luxuriating in green peas.

Columbus, Ga., has 2,500 taxable dogs.

Yazoo City now rejoices in a steam fire engine.

Peter Jones is the newly-elected Mayor of Jacksonville, Fla.

The mother of Governor Senter is seriously ill in East Tennessee.

Eighteen gentlemen want to be city physician of St. Joseph, Mo.

A Georgia paper styles Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, His Expressiency.

Mrs. Senator Brownlow has returned to Knoxville. She is in feeble health.

Mr. Fitzgerald was killed by Tom Carpenter in Holmes county, Miss., last week.

Brownlow's health is better now than it has ever before been since he left Knoxville.

Five white men and three negroes compose the Board of Aldermen of Talladega, Aa.

The Federal Court of the Northern District of Mississippi has been located at Aberdeen.

Atlanta is to have a new calaboose. The Constitution suggests that it be made comfortable.

A factory for the manufacture of bromophyte, a valuable fertilizer, is being erected in Lynchburg.

It is estimated that there were not less than 1,500 wagons in the Memphis negro procession on Tuesday.

A sturgeon, seven feet long, weighing 200 pounds, was caught in the Chatahoochee river, at Fort Gaines, last week.

Much complaint is made in Georgia of the unfaithfulness of negroes in carrying out their contracts with planters.

Col. John W. Howard, of Bullock county, Alabama, has invented an apparatus by which a gin can be made to feed itself.

The Marshal of Kansas City, Mo., has seized a fire-engine and other property to satisfy executions against the city.

The new depot building at Chatta station, near Cleveland, Tenn., was burned on Thursday last. The fire originated from the explosion of a coal-oil lamp.

In Independence, Mo., a few days ago, a young man named David Reed was accidentally, and it was feared mortally, shot by his friend Samuel Ralston, Jr.

The Nashville Banner asserts that "the people of Nashville justly have the reputation North of being among the most refined and intelligent in the country."

Judge Samuel Lawrence, of Marietta, holds the high position in Masonry of Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Georgia and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

The West Point Factory, on the Chatahoochee river, is now in full operation, with 1,632 spindles and forty-eight looms. It is making yarns and osnaburgs, and employs about fifty hands.

Mr. C. E. O'Sullivan, for thirty years connected with the Savannah Republican, and Mr. H. S. Bell, for many years connected with the Savannah News, both died on Saturday last.

John Hugh Smith, Radical, in response to a call signed by numerous Nashville Conservatives, has consented to re-election to the office of Judge of the Criminal Court of Davidson county.

Two young men of Charleston were knocked down a few nights ago, gagged and put on board the ship R. C. Winthrop. The ship sailed the next day. This is the old press-gang revived.

Leroy Cotton, who was to have been executed at Galveston, Texas, on Saturday last for the murder of John B. Lochman, committed suicide in his cell the previous night by taking poison.

The school fund of Randolph county, Ala., having been stolen, suspicion attached to the County Judge and the County Treasurer. The latter has absconded, but the Judge was arrested, and is now in jail.

It is asserted that a mill-stone quarry, equal to French burr, has been opened in the northwest part of Cedar county, Mo. Stones from this quarry are now used in a mill at Springfield, and give entire satisfaction.

It is now asserted that Mr. Morgan will soon attempt a monopoly of the Pensacola and New Orleans trade by putting on a line of first-class steamers. New York capitalists also have the matter under consideration.

The toughest chicken story comes all the way from North Carolina: "Walden has a hen which has laid 57 eggs, is now trying to hatch 27 chickens from them, and leaves her nest every day to deposit an egg in another nest."

A colored doctoress of Lake City, Fla., asserts that a pine knot over which a cart wheel has run, if grated and boiled two hours, will cure the worst case of inflammatory rheumatism! That lady is eligible to a medical diploma.

Patrick Connor, the oldest citizen of Atlanta, Ga., who settled in that vicinity when it was inhabited by the Indians, and was the second white man who settled there, died on Sunday at an advanced age. He was regarded as a good citizen and clever gentleman.

Brunswick, Ga., has been relieved of the presence of the detachment of troops sent down there when Avery put on his big scare. They marched down the coast and then marched back again, returning to Charleston, their former garrison, on Saturday night.

As an example of what a poor man can do in Texas, the Columbus citizen says: "An emigrant from the old country settled in Colorado county last winter, and purchased ten acres of land at five dollars per acre, moved a fence, which cost him five dollars more, and with his own labor raised and gathered nine bales of cotton, worth $750."

A race is likely to be run about the 20th of this month, at San Antonio, Texas, for sweepstakes of $150, with $150 added. Mile heats, open match. The following well-known racing stock have, it is said, already been put down for the event—Jack Gamble, Frank Cheatham, Hippie and Rebel. Other equally famous horses upon the Texas turf are expected forward.

Judge Tarbell, who will probably preside at the trial of Mr. Sizer for killing Chief of Police Tuck, presided at a recent meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, which referred to the act as "a cold-blooded atrocity." The question is now asked, will he be a competent judge after this expression in advance of the trial? In the meantime Sizer has been released on a bond of $20,000.

Mr. James A. Espy, of Lampassas, Texas, whilst riding out in a wagon with a friend, on Tuesday, March 12, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his friend. Mr. Espy was a gentleman well esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his untimely loss. The friend was arrested and gave bail to appear at the sitting of the next court of Lampassas county.

Dr. McCreary, collector of customs at San Antonio, Texas, has just returned from an official trip to Eagle Pass and the Mexican frontier. The Zona Libre, or free belt, hitherto confined to Tamaulipas, is about to be extended to Nuevo Leon, and Piedras Negras will be made a free port. This will ruin the legitimate trade, and make smuggling all the fashion. The revenue laws will be futile, as the profits of the illicit commerce will suffice to bribe the subordinate officials.

A dredgeboat at Savannah, Ga., on Thursday last, brought up, from in front of the wharf, at the foot of Abercorn street, among a lot of mud, etc., a small cast iron swivel gun of one and a half inches bore and two feet six inches in length, a wooden stopper being in the muzzle. It was grappled five feet below the bottom of the river, and is quite an ancient looking affair. Its age is a matter of conjecture, some persons asserting that it dates back to Oglethorpe's time.

The McFarland Trial.

The prominent features of the McFarland trial are not calculated to excite merriment. The exciting horrors of a tragedy may carry us beyond the sympathies of our nature, as men witnessing the fierce struggles of a battlefield forget the human agony before them and feel only the pent-up energy within them and long to participate in the conflict. But when the tragedy is invested with the circumstances of the McFarland case—when the scene presents the spectacle of a desolated home, children divided against their parents, a woman with a blasted name, whether justly or unjustly, a dead man who was the cause of all this misery, but whose soul has gone to answer for his deeds, and a desperate husband in the prisoner's dock, charged with the murder of his deluded wife's lover—the only feelings that can be aroused are those of pathetic commiseration for all the parties, whether they be innocent or guilty.

But we all know about the silver lining to the clouds, and about the sun shining on though it is obscured by dark mists, and so it is with human nature. Let us be as sorrowful as we can, yet there is one little spot way down in our souls which if gently tickled will make the glad sunshine of a smile dispel the woeful clouds on our sorrowful faces. We are so constituted by nature that our transition from grave to gay is often easily accomplished by a word or a look. A pious divine once said that he always kept his eyes tight shut when praying in his pulpit, because on one occasion he observed a red-headed man sitting in the gallery, and, in the midst of his solemn prayer, another man entered the gallery and held his hands just over the head of the red-headed individual, as if to warm them, and the effect on the preacher was so disastrous that he broke into a loud laugh and sank back discomfited into a chair. He never could trust himself again to look over his audience while he was praying.

So is it at the McFarland trial. Every face is turned on the group about the prisoner, every body is leaned forward to catch the words of the witnesses. A look of painful interest is on every face and silence and sorrow seem to pervade the audience. And when the impressiveness of the scene is at its hight some word from a witness, the reading of some letter the writer of which little dreamed when confidentially inditing it that it would thus be held up to public scrutiny, will upset the whole audience, and they all glide off into the gay only to come back with intensified interest to the graver features of the occasion.

The letters of Mrs. Calhoun, which have been read on the trial, are not a little calculated to tickle the suppressed sense of the ridiculous of the spectators of McFarland's trial. Mrs. Calhoun seems to be an extraordinarily gushing woman. She is a writer on the Tribune, and seems to entertain many of the peculiar opinions that sometimes crop out in that journal. She makes flying visits to the watering places, and writes three society letters a day. She dotes on the stage, and considers it a seventh heaven, wherein Edwin Booth is divine. She tells the unfortunate Mrs. McFarland that she has secured her an engagement at Booth's Theater, and that she is to play the Queen in Hamlet, but the cause for congratulation with Mrs. Calhoun is not that Mrs. McFarland has secured an engagement, but that she is to move in the same atmosphere with that divine man, Booth. She thinks that if such a privilege was hers she would die of the rose aromatic pain. And Mrs. Calhoun has a panacea for all her woes—Mr. Richardson. Whenever she is stuck, as the newsboys say, she goes to Mr. Richardson, and his kind heart always finds a way into smooth paths for her. Alas! poor Mrs. McFarland did not find the panacea so efficacious, nor the smooth paths so easy to find under the guidance of Mr. Richardson. Mrs. Calhoun must be possessed of a very affectionate nature. She never calls Mrs. McFarland anything less than darling, and writes to her in a very lover-like style. If she could write thus to her female friends, we can imagine how gushing she might in her epistles to those male friends to whom she refers as being so very dear in the flesh to her.

Mrs. Calhoun refers in one of her letters to Mrs. McFarland's beautiful face, changing color and varying, soulful face, and calls them her gifts. They were fatal gifts. They were gifts which, under the keen polish given to them by the insinuating flattery of her friend, led her along in that smooth road which it is easy for women entertaining the peculiar views expressed in all of Mrs. Calhoun's letters to find, and in which the panacea which cures all ills is the love of a man before whom stands the inconvenient obstacle of a husband.

Some times the gushing style is quite harmless. But when it is used to express sentiments foreign to God's law, and above man's law, and is used with skill upon the women whose temperaments are betrayed by their ever-changing color, and their varying, soulful faces, it becomes a powerful and a dangerous weapon.

A New Friend to the Negro.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, author of Beadle's Dime History of the Lost Cause and other great works of historic fiction, is about to become a candidate for constable in one of the African suburbs of Baltimore. At least we may infer as much from the uncommon amount of pains he has taken to convince the negroes that he is the best friend they have ever had or are likely to have. When a man who has been a rampant secessionist and a bull-headed hater of abolitionism all his life suddenly takes the negro to his arms as a long-lost brother or sister and commences to abuse the white people at the same time, you have but to point your gun at him and pull the trigger if you wish to shoot down a full-blown scalawag in search of negro votes. Therefore the inference is inevitable under the circumstances that Mr. Edward A. Pollard is about to announce himself as a candidate for constable somewhere in the neighborhood of Baltimore.

Some time ago this person, whose whole life is consumed in the pursuit of notoriety and the contempt of Southern gentlemen, wrote and printed in a Philadelphia magazine an article entitled "The Negro in the Wood-pile," or something of the sort; which was intended to pave the way for a leap into the musky arms of Radicalism. When this article appeared, it was read by a Radical here in Louisville—if by nobody else—who, having a severe attack of the scribbling itch, conceived the idea of writing Mr. Pollard a letter, assuring him that of the levelness of the head which had produced the article there could be no doubt whatever. But this scribbler, feeling a little ashamed of using his own name in the business, borrowed that of "a colored Kentuckian," who seems to have been wholly unaware of the diagrace of being mixed up in a correspondence with the Beadle historian. On receiving this letter the last named individual sent it to the Baltimore American for publication, with one of his own. From this last we make an extract, showing how fondly Mr. Pollard has always loved the negro, and how he has fought and bled in his defense, and how he is determined to do it again:

> My affection for the negro is no new thing. I desire in him the real peace and prosperity of the South, and do so in a solicitude that I defy any country editor in the South, or small traffickers in sentimentalisms, or any of those people who speak from the raw and childish prejudices of an untraveled or Bourbon existence, to impeach for real patriotism, or to challenge on the ground of a wise and generous humanity. My regard for the negro has a basis infinitely broader than political party. I owe him many happy hours in that early home of my childhood, where not less than five hundred slaves constituted the ancestral estate. The honor, the tenderness, the real virtues of his race had impressed my heart, even when he had no opportunities of showing these qualities but in the hard and narrow fortune of the slave. I believe I was the first to invent for these then despised creatures a poetic name. I wrote the book "Black Diamonds," more than ten years ago. I risked my life, even in the days of slavery, to defend a poor, nameless negro on the fortifications of Richmond from the brutality of a white overseer, whose fierce bullyism had hitherto been the terror of the cowardly city—that city which has furnished assassins for its modern heroes. I fought him to the point of bloodshed; and I rescued from his savage lash the poor, cringing slave, whose only claim to my protection was wronged and stricken in my sight. My battle with "Hagan, the King of the Cherokee Nation," I am ready to renew with whatever lawless man dares to abuse a negro, or any other unprotected human creature, in my view. I intend to stand by the negro in the South, and before Southern men, and that despite the weapons of the Kukiux Klans, or the more cowardly slings of libel and abuse. Of the male members of a family greatly ravaged by death there only remain myself and a brother in Lynchburg, Virginia, and I dare to say that there is not a negro who has ever lived in the home of either of us, or knows either of us, but would stand by us in any difficulty or peril. For myself, I here, solemnly, touched by the spirit of many recollections of what has passed in my life, remembering many loved ones among a humble and despised people, speaking in no disposition of egotism, and with no possible accent of boastfulness, declare and pledge myself that on every occasion and in every presence I shall protect and defend the negro to the last extremity that justice and humanity shall ever demand of me.

It seems that Mr. Pollard's affection for the negro is no new thing. True, he has let concealment, like a worm i' the bud, feed on his damask cheek from early childhood, never venturing to tell his love until encouraged to do so by the reported adoption of the Fifteenth amendment and the tender glances of somebody disguised as "a colored Kentuckian;" but his love was not the less strong and deep and everlasting, nor is the sweet confession less prized because of its long delay.

> "Hast thou ever yet loved, Henrietta?" I cried;
> "I should rather imagine I had," she replied;
> "Oh, did not my glances my feelings betray
> When you helped me to pudding the third time to-day?"

Mr. Pollard, who knows more about the South and the Southern people, white and black, than any ten men now living, is of the opinion that the white people there need educating much more than the negroes. The negroes are smart enough as they are, but the ignorance of the white people, with the exception of the Pollard family, is dreadful. After declaring, in *italics*, "that the education to adjust the negro in the South and to render a conservative solution of the Fifteenth amendment must commence with the whites rather than with the blacks," Mr. Pollard proceeds to say:

> And this education, I admit, is to be tedious and difficult, yet not impossible. Just now there are particular difficulties in the way. The South at this time is sore under the great disappointment inflicted upon it in the general aversion of the negro vote, after it had been busily, and even insolently, proclaimed that the black men would assuredly vote just as their "old masters" chose to have them vote. This soreness is almost universal, and quite fresh now in the South. When the enfranchisement of the negro was first proposed, the common thought in the South was that his vote might be easily commanded—a few cheap words, the least cozening, might procure it for his "old masters." But, to the utter surprise and dismay of the South, the black voter was not so easily persuaded or purchased, and nothing is more remarkable in the short career he has exhibited to the world—nothing could have been more unexpected—nothing is more significant of the true worth of the negro—than the independence and discretion he has shown at the polls (and this we say although his choice has generally been avowed against our own political opinions). The negro who was yet as humble and deferential as in the days of slavery, who once said "Mass'r," and who yet uncovered his head in the presence of white persons, must have possessed considerable strength of character, the true substance of a man, to have gone out from the homes in which he served abjectly and cast his vote in the very face of persons whom otherwise he was accustomed, on every day of the year, to accost with every token of submission and humility. Such a display of the independence of the negro voter, though cast against my party, I honor from the bottom of my heart. It has been truly dramatic, and in some sense sublime.

In contemplating the dramatic and sublime unanimity with which the Southern negroes voted for the carpet-baggers and scalawags who preyed upon them, instead of voting for the gentlemen who were once their masters, this new victim of negrophobia forgets the influence of the Loyal Leagues and the Freedmen's Bureau. He forgets that the Loyal League was a secret society whose members were sworn to vote according to its dictates, and that the negroes would no more have dared to violate a command of the league than they would have dared to confront death. He forgets that the Freedmen's Bureau controlled the negroes through these Loyal Leagues and forced them to vote as it pleased, no matter what arguments or entreaties or offers of bribes may have come from other sources. He forgets, in short, that the negro was never a more abject and utterly powerless slave—never a slave so thoroughly bound and shackled—than while held in chains by the infamous Loyal League and the no less infamous Freedmen's Bureau.

☞ There comes to us all the way from Paris a poem of five stanzas, printed on a sheet of blue French note-paper and entitled "The Late Anson Burlingame—In Memoriam." It purports to have been written by "S. Stockton Hornor," and begins thus:

> From Austral to the Arctic
> Electric flash'd his fame:
> All languages had spoken
> The praise of Burlingame.

We are told further that the voice that warm'd the Forum has lost its wonted fire, and mournfully the widow invokes the shattered lyre, and so forth. To those who were personally attached to the late Mr. Burlingame, as well as to the public at large, this poem must prove the most melancholy circumstance connected with his death.

☞ Now that George Francis Train has nothing else to do, since he is repudiated by the strong-minded women and denounced by the Fenians, he should avail himself of the opportunity to procure a quantity of strychnine and bring off that funeral for which the public have so long waited and prayed.

☞ We would say to our Madison correspondent, "A Careful Parent," that we know nothing against the Boston Traveller as a moral newspaper except that it publishes each week a sermon by Henry Ward Beecher.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Mr. [illegible], the sculptor of the busts now on exhibition at Mulhall, Dunbar & Co.'s, is prepared to receive orders for similar work. Those desiring likenesses of themselves and friends will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, as he will shortly sail for Europe to remain abroad for a term of years. Go and examine the busts and leave your orders.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by local druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Contract

for supplying the police of Louisville with hats is awarded to Bardsley & Kobeck, hatters, 208 Market street, near Sixth. If you wish to save money, go there for your hats and caps. ap15 d3

☞ When you see a druggist using a bogus name and bogus certificates, you may rest assured of their unworthiness. Helmbold's Buchu has been established over nineteen years, and each and every bottle is signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

ap5 eod6 Beware of Bogus.

☞ Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth streets. New spring goods at greatly reduced prices. Please call and see. Feather Dusters and Hair Brushes, Hampers, Tin Toilet Sets, Baby Carriages, at very low prices; Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Ice-cream Freezers, Kedzie's celebrated Filters, Fluting Machines, in the Mrs. Knox, Cole, Manville, and Peerless patents, at prices lower than any. Clothes Wringers in all patents, sent on trial. Glassware, an immense line at lowest prices. apl4 4t.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS BUCHU, sold under bogus names, with bogus certificates. The only genuine is H. T. Helmbold's. Ask any respectable druggist anywhere.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway,

ap8 d2awlm New York.

BAD, BAD, VERY BAD, COUNTERFEIT MONEY, but counterfeit Buchu is worse. H. T. Helmbold's is the genuine. Ask respectable druggists everywhere.

☞ Kentucky Cash Store, 106 Fourth street, Linens. ap13 dtf.

☞ Purchase the genuine, H. T. Helmbold's, Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upwards of nineteen years.

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,

mh20 d60 114 Third street.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janssen, C. Brockenbrough. jal d6m	Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe, Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

DIED.

ESPY—In Lampassas county, Texas, March 12, 1870, from the accidental discharge of a pistol, JAMES A. ESPY, in the 27th year of his age.

FORD—At New Albany, Ind., April 13, MAUD, infant daughter of Edward and Evelyn C. Ford.

FORD—At New Albany, Ind., April 14, 1870, Mrs. EVELYN C. FORD, wife of Edward Ford, in the 28th year of her age.

MILLER—Thursday afternoon, April 14, HETTY RICHARDSON, infant daughter of Len. S. and Clara Anders Miller, aged 24 days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK

CHAMPAGNE. Sillery and Extra Dry. In baskets—in cases. For sale by all wholesale grocers and wine dealers. Sole agents for U. S., SCHULTZE & TAILER, 40 Beaver st., New York. mh22 d1aw3m

Newspaper Statements.

HOW THE PEOPLE TEST THEIR TRUTH.

This is not an age when people believe on trust what ever they see in the public journals. Fifty or sixty years ago when the accuracy of a statement that had appeared in one of the gazettes or "News Letters" of the day was questioned, it was considered a sufficient answer to all cavil to say, "It must be so, for I read it in the newspaper." It is not so now. Newspaper assertions must be verified before they are taken for granted, and this is especially the case as regards statements setting forth the remedial properties of proprietary medicines. For example, it was not until the tonic and alterative properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters had been deliberately and thoroughly tested by thousands, and found to be in perfect accord with the printed claims put forth in its behalf, that it was accepted by the public at large as a standard remedy. But when multitudes who had resorted to it as a safeguard against malarious fevers, a cure for indigestion and biliousness, a means of strengthening the frame, cheering the spirits, and imparting constitutional vigor, came forward and testified that its beneficial effects had exceeded their most sanguine expectations, of course the world believed. To resist such proofs was impossible. Great care has been taken from the beginning not to overstate the merits of the Bitters. Exaggeration and bombast have been the death of many preparations that might otherwise have survived. They were "weighed in the balance and found wanting." Hostetter's Bitters, on the contrary, have never been announced in grandiloquent language as a cure for every bodily ill, but simply as a pure, harmless vegetable specific, possessing remarkable invigorating, regulating, anti-bilious and antiseptic properties. This is exactly what the public know the medicine to be, and its enormous sales is an argument in its favor. ap11 deod&w1

FRIGHTFUL DEVELOPMENTS!

At last the people have got the fact "through their hair," that hair dyes impregnated with acetate of lead and other metallic salts are

MURDEROUS PREPARATIONS.

When they see the metallic sediment at the bottom of the bottles, they know that the disgusting stuff is literally THICKENED WITH POISON. They ask, therefore, for a

Harmless Vegetable Dye,

and find it, pure and efficacious, in

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

offered under the sanction of Professor Chilton's guarantee that it contains "nothing deleterious."

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after dyeing. Try it. Sold by all druggists. mh17 deod&weowlm

CARPETS,

Oil-Cloths,

AND

Curtain Materials.

W. H. McKNIGHT

IS now opening an entire new and magnificent stock of CARPETINGS, comprising

3-4 & 6-4 Velvet Carpets;
3-4 & 6-4 Tap. Brussels "
Body Brussels "
Extra 2 and 3 Ply "

Embracing all the newest designs and choicest patterns and colorings, bought with the benefit of the late decline. For sale at prices as low as New York or elsewhere, wholesale and retail.

W. H. McKNIGHT,

146 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

mh27 SuWe&Frim

JOHN P. CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern

LAKE ICE!

offers for sale at reduced rates 20,000 tons, the quality of which is very fine, and superior to any other ice brought to this market. Office, 107 Fifth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

JOHN P. CROMIE.

April 10, 1870. ap10 d3m

SWITCHES! HEMP SWITCHES,

THE best in the city. 30 gross on hand and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at HOGAN & DUTEIL'S,

ap14 d3 85 Fourth street, near Market.

W. L. CLAY & CO.,

Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GA.

WE are receiving large lots of corn and country produce. We solicit consignments.

mh15 d6m W. L. C. & CO.

LECTURES.

The New Church.

The Rev. [illegible]

LECTURE

in the NEW JERUSALEM CHAPEL, on Chestnut street, bet. Second and Third,

On Thursday Evening, April 14.

[illegible] New Church, and on [illegible] Evening, April 15. [illegible]

ap13 d3

RELIGIOUS.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

GOOD FRIDAY, service at 11 A. M. Easter Sunday, morning prayer and adult baptism, 8 A. M. Communion and confirmation, 11 A. M. Sunday-school anniversary, 7½ P. M. No service at night.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Louisville [illegible] Turnpike Road Company, known as the [illegible], will be held at the office of [illegible], No. 3 Court Place, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, the 16th day of April, 1870, for the purpose of [illegible] the election of a President and Five Directors. The meeting will take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ap13 d3 SQUIRE LOCKET.

Louisville Lodge (No. 400), F. & A. M., meets in stated communication this Friday April 15, 1870, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A prompt attendance is requested. Work in degree. By order H. B. GRANT, Master.

R. B. CALDWELL, Secretary.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the Bank of Louisville will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, 2d of May next, to elect nine Directors for the ensuing year.

E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

April 1, 1870. ap2 dtd

Notice.

BANK KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1870.

A MEETING of the stockholders in the Bank of Kentucky will be held at their banking house, in this city, on Monday, May 2, 1870, for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year.

ap2 dtd THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

DRY GOODS.

Dress Goods.

150 Pieces Embroidered Swiss Muslin;
5 Cartoons Buff Linen Lawns for Ladies' Dresses;
5 Pieces Super Black Tamese Cloth;
3 do do 24 Iron Frame Grenadine;
30 do Black Jaconet;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

ap10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Notions.

DEXTER Knitting Cotton, No. 8 to No. 30;
French Working Cotton, No. 1 to No. 12;
Turkey Red Working Cotton;
White Silk Floss, Skirt Braid, Shoe and Corset Laces;
Corset Sets, Welting Cord, Tapes, Pins, Shoe Thread;
Stuart's and Marsh's Patent Thread and Spool Patent Thread;

On hand and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

ap10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Sewing Silk.

1000 DOZ 100-yard Spool Silk—Black, Solids, and Assorted Colors;
1000 doz 50-yard Spool Silk—Black, Solids, and Assorted Colors;
¼ oz and 1 oz "Cock of the Walk" Black Spool Sewing Silk;
Skein Sewing Silk;
Silk Twist, &c.

On hand and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

ap10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Suspenders.

400 DOZ Gum Suspenders, Assorted;

Just received and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

ap10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Spool Cotton.

25000 DOZ Coats', Clark's, Hadley's, Green & Daniel's, Hope and Stuart's Spool Cotton, in White, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Blue, Green, and Assorted Colors.

On hand and for sale by

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,

ap10 70 and 72 Sixth street.

REMOVAL!

MORRIS LEVI'S

Cloak & Fur House!

REMOVED TO

Fourth Street,

Bet. Market and Jefferson.

New Styles of Cloaks and Suits will be exhibited. A large invoice of Children's Suits will be opened.

ja23 SuW&Ftf

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

PANIER

BEDOUIN

MANTLE!

—THE—

FASHIONABLE NOVELTY

FOR THE

Spring and Summer, 1870.

CAUTION.—United States Letters Patent having been granted me, securing the above design, each garment will have the letters "T. D." in monogram on the ticket, and marked Patent Pending, or Patented March, 1870. Any garment of this style without this ticket, is an infringement, and I will prosecute all such to the fullest extent of the law.

THOMAS DOLAN, Manufacturer,

Oxford, Hancock, and Mascher streets, Philadelphia. ap4 deod6m, WeFr

COOK & SLOSS,

No. 154 Fourth Street, near Green,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOK, GOODMAN & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Corals, Pearls, and Other Precious Gems, Silver and Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Music Boxes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and all else belonging to

The Jewelry Line!

We will continue to devote our time and attention to the optical department, in which Spectacles will remain a specialty.

Watches and Jewelry repaired, and Silver-ware manufactured to order.

COOK & SLOSS.

mh20 deod6m-SuTu&F

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ja24 d1awim

WALKER'S

PURE

HOLLAND SCHNAPPS

AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL.

THIS MEDICINAL BEVERAGE is warranted pure and of the best possible quality, and is the best Diuretic known. W. H. WALKER & CO., General Wholesale Agents,

fe17 93 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Knabe & Co.'s

GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by;

LOUIS TRIPP,

my27 deodtf 118 MAIN ST.

MANUALS of the following subjects ten cents each, sent by mail:
Mathematical Instruments, 116 pages.
Optical Instruments, 84 pages.
Magic Lanterns and Stereopticans, 88 pages.
Philosophical Instruments, 84 pages.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

924 Chestnut street,

fe28 d3m Philadelphia, Pa

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SYRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE!

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of

FEVER AND AGUE.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic.

Is Pleasant to the Taste.

Chills Once Broken Do Not Return.

It accomplishes the work by removing the cause of the disease. Unlike Chill Remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the Liver and Bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely checking it, as is the case where quinine and arsenic are used, which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines in the market. All who have had Chills and Fever, and have taken quinine or arsenic, are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease.

Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES!

The most reliable Vermifuge ever offered to the public. Entirely harmless. Safe for children of any age.

Thousands of children die annually for want of a reliable Worm Destroyer. This can be depended upon as a certain remedy.

CHILDREN ARE FOND OF THEM

Extract from letters received daily: "Send me one gross Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges. None others give the same satisfaction."

Price 25 cents per box.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose.

A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Syphilis,	Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases,	Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia,	Tetter Affections,
Costiveness,	General Debility,
Liver Complaint,	Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,	Female Complaints, &c.

It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

WINTERSMITH'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

Pareira Brava,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

A CERTAIN AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Calculus Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

It has all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves, greatly increased in its efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients (Pareira Brava, Cubebs, Juniper Berries, and Spirits of Nitre) in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

In all cases of weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured it is a specific. It is also of great service in many diseases peculiar to the female sex, and especially is it so at that period termed a

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Prepared with great care and skill by chemist of long experience.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

(SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.,)

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main Street, bet. Seventh and Eighth

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents

☞ For sale by all Druggists. ja3

MISCELLANEOUS.

Public Speaking.

REV. W. L. JACKSON, [illegible] Court, [illegible] at the [illegible] involved in the [illegible] dates and all candidates for office are invited. Speaking at 8 o'clock.

Read This!

I HAVE information in my possession that will convince any sensible person that the coming summer is going to be one of extreme drouth. [illegible]

ap13 6t G. S. [illegible] Louisville.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons whom it may concern are hereby notified that, after thirty days from date, I will apply to the Falls City Tobacco Bank of Louisville for a duplicate certificate for 10 shares of stock in said bank standing in the name of Sol. Hart, the original certificate therefor, No. 55, dated October 12, 1869, having been destroyed, lost, or mislaid; also certificate No. 366 for 41 shares of stock in the Merchants' Bank of Kentucky, dated 19th of January, 1864; also for certificate No. 269 for 4 shares of stock in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, dated January, 1766; also for certificate No. 1,133 for 20 shares of said stock, dated February 27, 1867; also for certificate No. 1,416, dated April 20, 1864, for 4 shares of said stock; also certificate No. 1,577, dated 30th Sept., 1866, for 6 shares of said stock.

All of the above-named certificates of stock have been destroyed, lost or mislaid.

THOS. H. CRAWFORD,

Adm'r of Sol. Hart, deceased.

Louisville, April 9, 1870—[illegible]

Sugar and Coffees.

100 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar;
100 bbls. Crushed Sugar;
100 bbls. Powdered Sugar;
500 bags Prime to Choice R'o Coffee;
500 bags Good to Prime Rio Coffee;
200 bags Roasting Coffee;

In store and for sale by

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,

ap14 d3 34 Fourth street.

Administrator's Notice.

THIS is to notify all persons owing the estate of August Forcht, deceased, that they must come forward and settle within thirty days, and all who have claims against the said estate will present them for settlement.

ap13 d1m* LOUISA FORCHT, Adm'x.

Public Speaking.

CAPT. W. J. HEADY, candidate for Judge of City Court, will speak at the following times and places:

At Frank Semonin's, corner Work-house and Bardstown roads, Friday, April 15.
At Peffer's Hall, Cross-roads, Portland avenue, Saturday, April 16.
At John Ehrmann's (Butcher Hall), Monday, Apr. 18.
At Werler's, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth on Main street, Tuesday, April 19.
At Lion Garden Wednesday, April 20.
At Beck's Hall Thursday, April 21.
At Dan Brandt's, corner Fifteenth and Walnut sts., Friday, April 22.
At Neider's, corner Shelby and Broadway, Saturday, April 23.
At Tom Casey's, Limerick, Monday, April 25.
At JaegerHalle, between Fifth and Sixth on Market, Tuesday, April 26.
At Southern Hotel, Ninth and Broadway, Wednesday, April 27.
At Reif's Tavern, on the Point, Thursday, April 28.
At Market-house corner Tenth and Market, Friday, April 29.
At Shippingport, Saturday, April 30.
At Court-house Monday, May 2.

Speaking to commence at 8 P. M. All the candidates and their friends are invited. ap12 dtd

Notice.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary store-room, with entrance on Fifth street, will be opened, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.

CH. SCHULTHESS,

mh26 dtf Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

M. O. and Building Association.

THE amended charter of this institution contains liberal grants of power in perpetuity, and a reorganization thereunder is now progressing. Purchase, improvement, and sale of real estate, and making loans of money upon real estate security, to be used in the erection of manufacturing establishments and homes for the members, embraces the general business transactions of the Association.

The first and original issue of half a million of stock is now offered to the citizens of Louisville and Kentucky.

Thirty-six dollars the first year, and $36 per annum until the shares are paid up, is the minimum, and $100 per annum the maximum payments on one share of stock.

It is confidently hoped that there is sufficient enterprise in Louisville to warrant a subscription of [illegible] thousand shares of stock at once. No one can gainsay that the investment will be profitable and secure beyond contingency, (real estate security) or that the work of the Association, and its effects, will prove of incalculable benefit to our city.

Stock certificates are receivable at par in discharge of liens held by the Association.

The stock books are now open at the office of the undersigned. Payments on stock will commence on the 1st of June, 1870.

OLIVER H. STRATTAN,

mh18 [illegible] 139 West Jefferson street.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD,

je11 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by

E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,

mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Undertakers.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the Mayor's office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 16, 1870, for the burial of all city paupers for the ensuing six months.

Under this head are included all those city paupers upon whom inquests have been held or who have died in the various city institutions where coffins are not furnished.

Separate bids must be made for those over and those under 12 years of age, also for the Eastern and Western districts.

Bidders must have their place of business in the district for which they bid.

ap10 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 9, 1870.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, April 16, 1870, for furnishing the city with sewer or drain pipes, in such quantities and sizes as may be required, during the next six months, according to the specifications on file. Proposals must state the price for the different sizes of pipe, with rings or with sockets as called for; also, for slants, junctions, and curves.

Bond with approved security for the execution of contract will be required, and the Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if so necessary in the interests of the city.

ap10 d7 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

HOTELS.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U. S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS

This Hotel has been

REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

oc17 dtf

BEN ELLIS............1870.........T. H. ELLIS.

ELLIS HOUSE,

Bardstown, - - - Kentucky.

BEN. ELLIS & SON, Proprietors.

THIS hotel has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished ap5 dtf

LAWYERS.

CABELL & DORSEY,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

E. C. CABELL, O. DORSEY. No. 6 Wall Street,

ja28 d3aw1m NEW YORK.

B. C. GRIDER. WARNER UNDERWOOD

GRIDER & UNDERWOOD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Bowling Green, Ky.

PROMPT attention given to business in the Fourth Judicial District. Louisville References—G. W. Norton & Co. W. H. Dix, Esq. mh19 d1m*

THO'S E. BRAMLETTE. E. T. DURRETT

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

LOUISVILLE..................KENTUCKY,

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. se4 dtf

COAL.

100,000 Bushels Coal for Sale.

WE have on hand 100,000 bushels of the best brands of Pittsburg Coal for family use and manufacturing purposes. All those wishing to purchase will consult their interest by giving us a call.

THOMAS JAMES & CO.,

Office, No. 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson. Scales at the foot of First street. ja26 dtf

OIL COAL OIL For Merchants.

SEND your orders to the manufactory and get your supply from first hands. Our barrels do not leak, and the oil will suit your customers.

Every Barrel Fully Warranted.

One responsible merchant wanted in every town to handle our extra fire-test oil, Pure Kentucky Kerosene, sometimes called Diamond Oil. This is an unequaled lamp oil for better class of consumers, put up in cans of different sizes. It is safe as gas. Send for circulars and prices. Don't buy coal oil, naptha, lubricating oil, or any product of petroleum, without sending for prices at the

GREAT SOUTHERN OIL WORKS.

Office, 67 Sixth St.

CHESS, CARLEY & CO.,

mh19 Louisville, Ky.

Henry Wemhoff,

UPHOLSTERER!

Warehouse & Factory

No. 29 East Main St., Four Doors Above the Galt House.

Salesrooms

No. 60 West Main st., bet. Second & Third,

Louisville, Ky.

Cocoa and Canton Mattings cheaper than New York Prices.

All kinds of Curtain Goods and Window Shades on hand.

A large quantity of Moss always on hand and for sale at Wholesale or Retail.

ap1 d3m

NOTICE.

LOUISVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 10, 1869.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The Louisville Bridge Company has not yet been able to remove the cribs which were placed in the Indiana channel for the purpose of erecting the bridge over the Ohio River.

Soundings taken December 10, at 2 P. M., when the water-mark in the canal showed 9 feet 10 inches, give the following results:

The first crib next to the pier on the south side of the channel was 6 feet under water. This crib is 35¾ feet from the pier.

From this crib to the second there is a clear channel of 180 feet. Over the second crib there was 5 feet of water.

The third crib on Rubble's Rock, 42½ feet from the second and 77 feet to the north of the middle of the channel span, was 3½ feet under water.

The fourth crib, 42½ feet from the third, was 4 feet under water.

The fifth crib, 42½ feet from the fourth and 58 feet from the pier on the north side of the channel, was 4 feet under water.

The cribs are 14 feet wide. These obstructions will be removed as soon as practicable, and notice given thereof.

All obstructions have been removed from the middle channel.

The clear space under the bridge, above low-water mark, is 90 feet in the middle chute and 96½ feet in the Indiana chute. W. B. HAMILTON,

fe15 dtf President Louisville Bridge Co.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Muldoon, Bullett & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Chas. Bullett retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the style of M. Muldoon & Co., who are alone authorized to liquidate the business of the old firm.

M. MULDOON,
CHAS. BULLETT,
JOHN WALTON,
GEO. DOYLE.

Louisville, April 5, 1870.

M. MULDOON & CO.,

Successors to MULDOON, BULLETT & Co.,

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS

Office and Warerooms No. 108 Green street, bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

WE are prepared to furnish designs and fill all orders for Marble Monuments or Statue Work and every description of Tombstone Material. We have in store an immense variety of Marble Work, from which the purchaser can select any grade or kind of Marble, native or imported.

Work executed from any design. A large portfolio of designs, embracing every description of Marble work. We are manufacturing the largest variety and most beautiful specimens of MARBLE MANTELS made in this country. Every variety of imported and native Marble finished and to be seen in store. Also every description of Furniture Slab work furnished to manufacturers in quantities to suit.

Marble blocks imported and delivered via New Orleans from Genoa 25 per ton cheaper than from New York, and furnished by us to fill all orders.

ap12 d3

Notice.

THE firm of Geo. C. Hunter & Co. was dissolved on March 10th, 1870, by the death of George C. Hunter.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the general commission business as before under the style of Hunter & Co. W. T. HUNTER,

ap8 d1m GEO. DEERING.

AN ACT for the Organization and Regulation of Incorporated Companies, except Banking, Insurance, and Railroad Companies.

CHAPTER 739.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any number of persons may associate themselves together and become incorporated for the transaction of any lawful business, except banking and insurance and for the construction of railroads; but such incorporation shall confer no powers or privileges not possessed by natural persons, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Among the powers of such bodies corporate shall be the following:

1. To have perpetual succession.
2. To sue and be sued by the corporate name.
3. To have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure.
4. To render the shares or interests of stockholders transferable, and to prescribe the mode of making such transfers.
5. To exempt the private property of members from liability for corporate debts, except as herein otherwise provided.
6. To make contracts, acquire and transfer property, possessing the same powers in such respects as private individuals now enjoy.
7. To establish by-laws, and make all rules and regulations deemed expedient for the management of their affairs, not inconsistent with the Constitution or laws of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 3. Before commencing any business, except that of their own organization, they must adopt articles of incorporation, which shall be signed and acknowledged by them as deeds are required to be acknowledged, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the clerk of the county court of the county where the principal place of business is to be.

SEC. 4. Corporations for the construction of any work of internal improvement shall, in addition, file a certified copy of such articles in the office of the Secretary of State, and have the same recorded by him in a book kept for that purpose. Such articles of incorporation must specify the highest amount of indebtedness or liability direct or contingent, to which the corporation is at any one time to be subject, which must in no case exceed two-thirds of its capital stock.

SEC. 5. A notice shall be published for at least four weeks in some newspaper as convenient as practicable to the principal place of business; said notice shall specify:

1. The names of the corporators, the name of the corporation, and its principal place of transacting business.
2. The general nature of the business proposed to be transacted.
3. The amount of capital stock authorized, the times when, and the conditions upon which it is to be paid in.
4. The time of the commencement and termination of the corporation.
5. By what officers or persons the affairs of the corporation are to be conducted, and the times at which they are to be elected.
6. The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself.
7. Whether private property is to be exempt from the corporate debts.

SEC. 6. The corporation may commence business as soon as the articles are filed for record in the office of the county court clerk, and their acts shall be valid if the publication in a newspaper is made, and the copy filed in the office of the Secretary of State, when such filing is necessary, within three months from such filing in the clerk's office. No change is any of the foregoing particulars shall be valid unless recorded and published as the original articles are required to be; nor shall any change be made at any time, or in any manner, which would be inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 7. Corporations for the construction of any work of internal improvement may be formed to endure for fifty years; those formed for other purposes shall not exceed twenty-five years in duration; but in either case they may be renewed from time to time for periods not greater than was at first permissible: Provided, That three-fourths of the votes cast at any regular election held for that purpose shall be in favor of such renewal: And provided further, That the articles of incorporation shall provide a mode by which any member thereof may, at any time, withdraw from such incorporation, and also the mode of determining the amount to be received by such member upon withdrawal, and for the payment thereof, subject only to the rights of creditors of the corporation.

SEC. 8. The corporation shall not be dissolved prior to the period fixed upon in the articles of incorporation, except by unanimous consent of its members, unless a different rule is adopted in the articles; and no such premature dissolution shall take place unless preceded by the newspaper publication required at its organization.

SEC. 9. A copy of the by-laws of the corporation, with the names of all its officers appended thereto, shall at all times be kept posted up at its principal place of business, and be subject to public inspection; and a statement of capital stock subscribed, the amount of capital stock actually paid in, and the amount of the indebtedness of the company, in a general manner, shall be kept posted up in a like manner, which statement shall be corrected as often as any material change takes place in relation to any part of the subject-matter of such statement.

SEC. 10. Intentional fraud in failing or refusing to comply substantially with the articles of incorporation, or in deceiving the public or individuals in relation to their means or their liabilities, shall be a misdemeanor, and, upon indictment and conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, the party or parties so offending shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the jury; and any person who has sustained injury from such fraud may also recover damages therefor against those guilty of participating therein.

SEC. 11. Any diversion of the funds of the corporation to other objects than those specified in the articles of incorporation, and in the notice published as aforesaid, or the payment of dividends which leave insufficient funds to meet the liabilities of the corporation, shall be deemed such frauds as will subject those concerned therein to the penalties prescribed in the preceding section; and such dividends, or their equivalent, in the hands of individual stockholders, shall be subject to such liabilities. A failure to comply substantially with the foregoing requisitions in relation to the organization and publication, shall render the individual property of all the stockholders liable for the corporate debts.

SEC. 12. Either such failure or the practice of fraud in the manner hereinbefore mentioned shall be cause of forfeiture of all the privileges hereby conferred, and any court of competent jurisdiction may, upon the application of the attorney for the Commonwealth, by a proceeding in the nature of a quo warranto, declare such forfeiture, and close up the affairs of the company.

SEC. 13. The intentional keeping of false books or accounts by any corporation, whereby any one is injured, shall be a misdemeanor on the part of those concerned therein, and they shall, upon trial and conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and any person shall be presumed to be concerned therein whose duty it is to see that the books and accounts are correctly kept.

SEC. 14. Transfers of stock shall not be valid, except as between the parties thereto, until the same are regularly entered upon the books of the company, so as to show the name of the person by whom and to whom the transfer is made, the numbers or other designation of the shares, and the date of the transfer; but such transfer shall not in any manner exempt the person or persons making the same from any liability or liabilities of such corporation, created or incurred prior to such transfer. The books of the company shall be so kept as to show, intelligibly, the original stockholders, their respective interests, the amount which has been paid thereon, and all transfers thereof; and such books, or correct copies thereof, so far as they relate to the items mentioned in this section, shall be subject at all times to the inspection of any person desiring the same.

SEC. 15. Any corporation organized, or attempted to be organized, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall cease to exist by a non-user of its franchises for five years at any one time; but such body shall not forfeit its franchises by reason of any omission to elect officers, or to hold meetings at any time prescribed by the by-laws: Provided, That the officers shall be elected, or the meeting held, within two years from the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 16. Corporations whose charters expire by their own limitation, or by the voluntary act of the stockholders, may, nevertheless, continue to act, for the purpose of closing up their business, but for no other purpose.

SEC. 17. Nothing herein shall exempt the stockholders of any corporation from individual liability to the amount of the unpaid installments on the stock owned by them, or transferred by them, for the purpose of defrauding creditors; and an execution against the company may, to that extent, be levied upon the private property of such individual.

SEC. 18. In none of the cases contemplated in this act shall the private property of the stockholders be levied upon for the payment of corporate debts when corporate property can be found out of which to satisfy the same; but it shall be sufficient evidence that no corporate property can be found, if an execution has been issued on a judgment against the corporation, and a demand thereon made of some one of the last acting officers of the body for property on which to levy, and if he fails or refuses to designate any such property in this Commonwealth.

SEC. 19. The defendant stockholder may, in any stage of a cause prosecuted against him for a corporate debt, point out corporate property subject to levy; and, upon his satisfying the court, by affidavit or otherwise, that such property exists in this Commonwealth, the cause may be continued, or execution against the defendant stayed, until the property so pointed out can be levied upon and sold, and the court may subsequently render judgment and order execution for any balance which there may be due, after disposing of the corporation property; but if a demand of property has been made, as contemplated in the preceding section, the costs of such proceedings shall, in any event, be paid by the defendant or the corporation.

SEC. 20. In all cases where the private property of a stockholder shall be taken for a corporate debt, such stockholder may maintain an action against the corporation for indemnity, and against the other stockholders for contribution.

SEC. 21. For the purpose of making repairs, rebuilding, or enlarging or extending works, or to meet contingencies, or for the purpose of providing a sinking fund for the payment of debts, the corporation may establish a fund, and loan the same out, from time to time, taking, in all cases, good and sufficient security for the repayment of the same.

SEC. 22. In any proceedings by or against a corporation, and in any proceedings against a stockholder, to charge his private property, or the dividends received by him, for a corporate debt, the court shall have the power to compel the officers of the corporation, on the motion of either party, upon proper cause being shown, to produce the books of the corporation, and when so produced, either party may use the same in evidence.

SEC. 23. Persons acting as a corporation under the provisions of this act shall be presumed to be legally organized until the contrary is shown; and no such franchise shall be declared actually null, or forfeited, except in a regular proceeding brought for that purpose.

SEC. 24. No persons, acting as a corporation under the provisions of this act, shall be permitted to set up or rely upon the want of a legal organization, as a defense to action brought against them as a corporation; nor shall any person who may be sued on a contract made with such corporation, or sued for an injury done to its property, or for a wrong done to its interests, be permitted to rely upon such want of legal organization in his defense.

SEC. 25. For taking and certifying the acknowledgment of the articles of incorporation, the clerk of the county court shall receive a fee of one dollar, and for recording the same he shall receive a fee of ten cents for each one hundred words, and the Secretary of State shall receive a like fee for recording the same in his office.

SEC. 26. No company organized under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of doing a mining or manufacturing business, shall have power to construct or operate any railroad, tramway, turnpike, or canal, except such as may lead from its principal works or place of business to some navigable stream, or to some existing railroad, turnpike, or other public highway.

SEC. 27. So much of an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, transporting, mechanical, or chemical purposes," approved March 10, 1854, as conflicts with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: provided, That no company heretofore incorporated under said act shall be affected by the repealing clause of this act.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to cause this act to be published, for at least four weeks, in two newspapers—one of which shall be printed at the Capital—and he shall certify the cost thereof to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the same.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

JNO. T. BUNCH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
P. H. LESLIE, Speaker of the Senate.

Approved March 21, 1870.

By the Governor: J. W. STEVENSON.

Approved March 14, 1870.

ap[illegible]

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Gents' Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 25c;
Alexander Kid Gloves, $1;
Muslin Curtains, 50 and 75c per yard;
Lace Flounces, Tidies, Corsets,
Thread Edgings,
Muslin Ruffles, Lace Collars,
In great variety, at very low prices, at

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

103½ Fourth St.

ap10

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinnati SHORT-LINE R. R.

3 Daily Trains for Cincinnati and All Eastern and Northern Cities.

Leave. ☞ Sleeping Car open at 8 P. M. Arrive.

[illegible]

ap14 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

Ohio and Mississippi Railway,

FIFTY MILES THE SHORTEST

AND 24 hours the quickest route from Louisville to St. Louis, Cairo, Evansville, St. Joseph, Jefferson City, [illegible] and all [illegible] cities, towns, and villages in the West and Northwest.

St. Louis and Western Express leaves daily as follows:

Louisville................................3:00 P. M.
Jeffersonville, Ind.......................3:30 P. M.

Arriving at St. Louis same time as trains of other routes leaving Louisville hours in advance.

Passengers purchasing tickets by this line go through from Louisville to St. Louis without change of cars, and are furnished [illegible]

Through Car Free of Charge.

These are advantages offered by no other route. Palace sleeping and night coaches with reclining chairs on all trains.

Tickets for sleeping coaches or seats in reclining-chair cars can be obtained at the Company's office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets.

Special Notice.

All tickets to St. Louis and points West reading via Seymour, are good via Louisville Division of O. & M. R. R., without extra charge. Information and tickets can be obtained, and baggage checked through at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, southwest corner Fourth and Main sts., and at Galt House, Louisville, and Willard Hotel ticket offices, Louisville, Ky.

J. L. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Sup't, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agt, St. Louis, Mo. ap4 dtf

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line

J., M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this line cross the Ohio river on the magnificent bridge at Louisville avoiding all transfers by ferry or omnibus. This and other advantages make this the most desirable route for safety, comfort, and speed between Louisville and all points North, East and West.

Trains leave Louisville from the depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth streets, as follows:

6:40 A. M. Mail and Chicago Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 A. M. New York Express daily except Sunday.

2:10 P. M. Chicago, St. Louis, and Eastern Express daily except Sunday.

10:00 P. M. St. Louis and Eastern Express daily except Saturday and Sunday.

Silver Palace day and night cars on the 10:00 A. M. train run through to New York via Cambridge City, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg without change.

Elegant sleeping cars on the 2:10 and 10:00 P. M. trains run through to St. Louis, and on the 2:10 P. M. train to Chicago, without change.

On Sunday trains leave as follows: 2:10 P. M. New York Express, via Indianapolis, with Silver Palace day and night cars through to New York without change, and 10:00 P. M. train for Indianapolis, connecting with trains East and West.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

These are the only legitimate offices of the Company. Beware of all others.

All the above trains leave the Jeffersonville passenger station, corner Spring and Ninth streets, ten minutes after they leave Louisville.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. mh9 dtf

Louisville and Nashville

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE

RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [Feb. 6, 1870.] Arrive.

[illegible]

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

au1 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

MEDICAL.

DR. GATES'

PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Special attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, caused by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Caprani's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. Le Croix's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,

Consulting Physician.

No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs.

112 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c. &c.—a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED.

In all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $1. Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. ja20 dtf

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$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 880 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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ESTABLISHED 1848, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in 1852—the only establishment of the kind in the United States that has been indorsed by that honorable body. And this fact alone should give us precedence over the many unprincipled QUACKS whose advertisements appear in every newspaper. SPECIAL attention is given to the treatment of all diseases of both sexes, including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, impotency and sterility, syphilis in all its forms, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of the kidneys and bladder. Special attention given to the treatment of female diseases, including leucorrhea and barrenness, impotency, nervous debility and female weakness, amenorrhea or suppression of the menses. Medicines furnished and a speedy and PERMANENT cure guaranteed in EVERY case. Dowen's Female Monthly Regulator Pills, warranted to remove obstructions and Irregularities—price $3. Superior quality of Male Safes—price $1 per single one, $3 for ½ doz, or $5 per doz. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with full directions for use, &c.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of curing the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent free for two cents.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,

No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 3d and 4th sts., north side.

ja15 Louisville, Ky.

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Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, strength, and durability—is admirably adapted for restoring the features, while UNDUE FULLNESS on the lips can always be obviated. Three styles of application of Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material.

Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky. de23 eodtf

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THE Cotton Dental Association for Extracting Teeth without pain has removed from Fifth to No. 69 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, north side. Dr. Girdler has reduced the prices of operations, surgical, operative and mechanical, to the gold charges before the war. A lady assists in giving the gas and caring for the patients. Particular attention paid to the wants of ladies and children.

J. P. CANINE,

DENTIST,

Artificial Teeth and Improvements of Porcelain Teeth at 127 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja15 d3

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☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $1 00 per line per month.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, manufactured by [illegible], Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja8 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U.S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

GARDENS designed and laid out, B. Grove, Twenty-sixth street. fe9 dtf*

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NEW YORK.

Shawsheen D. D. D. Ginghams;
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Kentucky Jeans (a full line);
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Orders solicited and filled at lowest prices.

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PIANOS.

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HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS

Market st., north side, bet. [illegible] and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos [illegible] rent, and the rent of which [illegible]

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Hereditary Genius.

A Mr. Galton has written a work on this subject in which he makes some novel and startling assertions based upon his researches; for instance, "that intermarriage with heiresses is a notable agent in the extinction of families. An exhaustive search among records of extant and extinct peerages shows that one-fifth of the heiresses have no male children at all; a third have not more than one child; three-fifths have not more than two." Here is a bombshell thrown into the camp of fortune-hunters who are fond of children! The old proverb, "A poor man for children and a fool for luck," must have been based upon an observation of the childlessness of heiresses. Another singular fact is, that in many instances the husband outlived the heiress, whom he first married, and was able to leave issue by a second wife. There are several most notable instances of the truth of this statement in English society at the present time: Mrs. Lloyd Lindsay, only child of Lord Overstone—formerly head of the celebrated banking-house of ones, Lloyd & Co.—who is said to live upon the interest of his interest, is childless; and o is Lady Holmesdale, who inherited from er father, and the last Earl Cornwallis, £30,-000 a year.

II.

The Livingston Manor.

One of the oldest homesteads in the country as just been sold under the hammer. It has een for over a century the seat of the Livingstons, a family which has been prominent in he social, civil, military, diplomatic, clerical and literary annals of New York. The history of it is briefly this: Robert Livingston, son of John Livingston, a Scotch preacher, who had been banished from Scotland, came to this country; and, in 1686, Governor Dongan, of New York, granted him a tract of land on he Hudson comprising a portion of what is ow Dutchess and Columbia counties, which grant was confirmed in 1715 by George I.'s oyal charter which erected the manor and ordship of Livingston with judicial and ecclesiastical authority. There being no law of primogeniture to keep this fine old estate in the amily, it has been sold piecemeal from time o time until some of the last remaining acres were brought to the hammer the other day, nd the remaining parcels will be sold on Friay, the 12th of July next. The history of he Livingston Manor points this important moral: that the privileges of wealth and posiion cannot in this country insure one's posterity from the want of a home, and that hower so much a man may toil to make himself nd his descendants a power in the land, he annot prevent the division of his estate and he scattering of his posterity, nor provide hem with even one hearth-stone around hich they can always gather. This is peraps why there is so little local attachment nd home-feeling among Americans.

III.

Origin of the English Nation.

The lecture, by Edward A. Freeman, bere the "Literary and Philosophical Institution," at Kingston on Hull, England, does ertainly open up a new theory and subject f controversy. Mr. Freeman declares—listen! [illegible] who believe in sturdy Saxon blood or ric Norman. It is a fixed fact (accord- Mr. Freeman) that you are all—name it Gath—"Low Dutch." It is proven eyond controversy that from that sostupid, slow of speech, slow of mind the real simon-pure Englishman deis character, blood, and peculiar temeat. Mr. Freeman says: "Ask that nce lord of many lordships, sprung, it be, from ancient earls, or even from t kings, to whom a stranger king has d some corner of his broad lands, to eld as alms at the royal hand, or as a vas- the stranger who dwells in the halls of thers—ask him of what nation he is f what nation the stranger is who supd him, and he will tell you nothing Norman and Saxon. He will answer, an Englishman, and it is a Frenchman om the lands of my fathers have passed " To prove this he quotes from a amation of William the Conqueror: liam, King, greets all his Bishops, and Thegus, and all his men, French and nglish." "The people whom we call Germans," says Mr. Freeman, "are High Dutch, d our connection with them is no closer an any other Teutonic people. But Low utch we are, differing from the Low Dutch the continent in the way we could not fail o diffe[illegible]rted asunder from them fourteen rs—during all that time we exe set of influences and they to e shall now, if this new theory is pelled to cry out that the Dutch ken, not Holland, but England. The ecture is, however, most agreeable reading, d the cuts furnished shows great research.

IV.

Road Steamers.

The application of steam to locomotives for dinary roads is receiving a good deal of attion in England. R. W. Thomson, a civil gineer of Edinburg, has invented one which eems "to run with equal ease over stone eps, sand-banks, grass, fields, snow, ice, ved land, and any other of the ordinary equalities of the earth's surface in rural disicts. It goes up hill and down, over graents of one foot in eight, by actual test." he London Times gives the following particars about these novel machines: "A steamr with a ten-horse engine weighs about eight ns; a six horse, six tons. Three-horse enines have also been built, and there seems be no reason why even lighter ones cannot e constructed, such as steam sulkies for untry doctors and mail-carriers. The new ad-steamer runs on three wheels, two large hind and a smaller one in front. And now come to what appears to be the main element of success in the invention. The heels, which are of great width, are surunded by tires of vulcanized India rubber. ese thick bands of rubber enable the eamer to roll over the surface of the ground ithout the slightest damage to the ad, while they likewise protect the mainery from all concussions. The intervenon of the elastic tires between the wheel d the road acts, in fact, in the same way as the engine were running over a tramway India-rubber. The India-rubber tires for en-horse engine weigh 14 cwt. These tires e guarded by flexible shields, formed of steel bars, which give an excellent or hold upon the ground. While these s do not in any way interfere with the elasplay of the rubber, they save it from wear. er ice and snow, and over sand, as in gypt, the steel shields are dispensed with. e cost of the new steamer is not given in act figures, but is much less than that of e old-fashioned locomotive, and the amount fuel required is less. Of the practical uses the invention, the following facts will give idea: A road steamer of six-horse power, hich belongs to the owner of some very exnsive flour mills, has been running for ven months between Aberdeen and the lls. The distance each way is three miles, d this it accomplishes in an hour. first it performed four trips a y, but latterly it has been making six, taka load of ten tons each time. The road er which it travels is perhaps the worst bit road in Scotland, being narrow and torous, and the gradients for one-half of it vang from 1 in 9 to 1 in 8. Up this incline of in 8 the road steamer, which weighs six s, takes in tow a load of ten tons. This e has already run over 2,500 miles, and carried nearly 8,000 tons, running six es daily through the chief streets of a sy city. A three-horse power engine drew oiler weighing thirteen tons up an incline 1 in 12, the ground being so slippery at the e from frost that horses could not keep ir feet. The engine was run through a ss field without leaving a track, and again ough a field covered to a depth of two t with loose earth. A ten-horse power en[illegible]eighing eight tons, ran with four ons attached to it out to a colliery twelve les from Edinburg; there received a load nting, with the four wagons, to rty-two tons, making the weight of whole forty tons; and then returned up clines of one to sixteen to Edinburg. It nded its way, with its train of ninety feet, h perfect facility through the narrow ts of the old town, which chanced on the asion to be thronged with vehicles carrypeople to some open-air festivity. It ned all manner of sharp corners, ran down steep hill to Leith, entered a lane, and ve in through the gates of the factory, ere it delivered its load. A ten-horse wer engine, drawing a load of seventeen s of pig iron, was driven along the Granton d at the rate of eight miles an hour. The e engine was run along the sea sands, ough the loose, dry sand, over the soft, t sand, and even through a creek of running water, with as much ease as if it had driven along a turnpike road. For mily purposes it is found that the road steams a good pioneer, making a road for the in of artillery behind it. As feeders for roads the common road steamer promises add a large increase to their merchandise ffic, and open up new regions of country w out of railroad reach."

☞The man without ears lives in Iowa—ms for a living in Hardin county. The ntinel has the following description of him: e saw a man the other day who lives temrarily a few miles from town, who was born hout ears, but who in all other respects rfect in form. Where ears should be, ere slight protuberances of cartilage t no opening for the admission of sound. have often met and conversed with him, never before knew of the existence of singular freak. The gentleman says that d reaches the inward sense of hearing ough his skull in the region of the temples. dinary social intercourse can be carried on h him, exciting no further suspicion than t he is a little hard of hearing."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

AT the first meeting of the Duke of Newcastle's creditors, debts to the amount of £30,000 were proved. Poole, the famous tailor, is a creditor, one item of his "little bill" being £60 for a pair of silk dressing trowsers.

THE following curious autograph has been carried off by a traveler from the register of visitors at the Villa Corbeloni, on the Lake of Como: "Paolina Marat, niece of the great Marat, celebrated scoundrel during the French Revolution.—[Paolina Marat, 6 Thermidor, 21st July, 1798."

DUMONT-LE-MOUSTIER, who has just committed five murders, several robberies and forgeries in Belgium, is thirty years of age, his stature is short; his face does not reflect any perverse tendency; energy is the dominant expression of it; his features are rather regular, and, on the whole, far from being repugnant; his eyes are fine and calm; his forehead betokens a certain amount of intellect. He wears a fair mustache, and his hair is naturally curled.

THE death of the Rev. Calvin Kingsley, D. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, took place in Beyrout, in Syria. Bishop Kingsley was born in Oneida county, N. Y., on the 8th of September, 1812, and was for some time Professor of Mathematics in Allegheny College, Pa., of which institution he was a graduate. In 1856 he became the editor of the Western Christian Advocate. He was subsequently elevated to the Episcopate. Among his theological writings is a work on the "Resurrection of the Human Body."

DICKENS, in the latest chapters of the "Mystery of Edwin Drood," introduces in Miss Twinkleton a character not unlike that of Miss Tox in "Dombey and Son." She is an old maid who feebly cherishes the memory of a former lover, to whom she alludes as "foolish Mr. Porters." Among the characteristic names is "Mrs. Tisher," an assistant in the school; and these two "lay offerings on the shrine of Propriety" by entering the room ever and anon in search of scissors and paper-cutters when Edwin Drood is paying a formal call on his betrothed, who is a pupil at the Twinkleton school.

SHERIDAN TO GRANT, 17th October, 1864: "Lieutenant J. R. Meigs, my engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act all the houses within an area of five miles were burned." In the same report he adds: "I have destroyed 2,000 barns filled with wheat and hay and farming implements; over 70 mills filled with flour and wheat; have driven in front of the army 4,000 head of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than 3,000 sheep." Whereupon the World says: "Suppose General Lee, whose aid, Augustine Washington, the last heir of Mount Vernon, was killed by our pickets while making a reconnoissance, had revenged his death by ravaging Pennsylvania, burning the dwellings, the mills, the wheat, the hay, and destroying wantonly all the stock of her farmers, would not all have exclaimed against his violation of the laws of war and heartless wrong towards a peaceful population? Lee did not even complain of the shooting of his aid. He knew that a staff officer, aid or engineer, engaged in making examinations of the country to facilitate operations of an opposing army, is, of all men, most properly the mark of the pickets of that camp which such an explorer is apt to endanger by his communication to his superior."

CINCINNATI.

Two Leading Retail Houses Breaking up Small Capitalists—The Wholesale Houses—Cincinnati Not a Cheap Market—Prospects Ahead—Cincinnati Loyalty During the War.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, O., April 13.

SHILLITO AND HOPKINS.

The two leading and rival retail dry goods houses here are those of John Shillito and L. C. Hopkins & Co. Shillito has the reputation of keeping rather the best and most fashionable goods. Hopkins is one of the few liberal advertisers in Cincinnati, and pushes business wonderfully. He had on last Saturday an opening day of spring goods, and attracted a great crowd. The goods were of course worth looking at, but not more so than those that could be exhibited by different Louisville houses. There were silk sacques ranging in price from $10 to $150; ladies' suits from $10 to $250, and point lace shawls from $7 to $400. Hopkins & Co. employ about one hundred and fifty clerks of all sorts. Shillito perhaps not so many. Hopkins & Co. sell goods at wholesale when a chance offers, but they don't make much effort to get wholesale business. Shillito does a good deal of wholesaling.

RUINING SMALL DEALERS AND DRESSMAKERS.

The two houses to which I have referred and a few others are making noble efforts to monopolize all dress and cloak-making as well as retail sales of dry goods, and thus ruin dozens of small dealers and sewing women. They are breaking down scores of dressmakers; they are bankrupting many traders of small means; they are forcing many a man to leave Cincinnati and many a girl to walk the streets. The way these exemplary Cincinnati merchants do it is this: They buy goods at the lowest wholesale rates, make them up into women's dresses as cheaply as ordinary dressmakers can, and sell the garments so as to realize a small profit on the wholesale cost of the goods, just as they would if they supplied the retail dealer or dressmakers and let them make them up. You can hardly have an idea of the injurious effect of this undermining monopoly. No one can say that the big fish have not the right to eat up the little ones. The big fish are models of Cincinnati propriety. They have a sanctified air—a kind, benevolent manner—they pity the unfortunate dealers who are ruined—they do wish something more was done to reform the girls who walk the streets—they think that can-cans and varieties' exhibitions should be put down—they give something to support the church. Are they not as good as the average Cincinnatians?

CINCINNATI WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSES.

There are only two dry goods houses here that do one-sixth as much business as some houses in Chicago. These two are Chambers, Stevens & Co., and Charles H. Wolff & Co. There are a number, as Pierce, Tolle & Holton, J. E. Wayne, Lockhart & Ireland, Louis Stix & Co., J. & J. Slevin, Hoover, Pumphley & Co., and others whom I cannot at this moment recall, who do a business that in many places would be considered vast, but long before the war there were firms at such remote places as St Joseph's, Batesville, Independence, Shreveport, and other towns, that did far more business than these first-class houses in Cincinnati do now. The fact is, Cincinnati makes big pretensions, but there are Chicago firms that singly keep larger stocks than the whole of the Cincinnati houses together. Cincinnati don't keep large stocks. She is wise not to do so. She has not lost heavily by the depreciation of goods. She gets frequent supplies, and all her talk about immense stocks is a humbug to dazzle country dealers. This may be nobody's business, unless it may be of the country dealers, who fancy that in buying from immense stocks they are dealing in the cheapest markets.

CINCINNATI NOT A CHEAP MARKET.

Is Cincinnati a cheap market? I don't doubt that country dealers are often here baited with particular articles at low rates, but to determine whether Cincinnati is really a cheap market, we must know whether a higher price was not put on other articles in the bill. A cheap market is one where the average prices are as low as they can be got elsewhere. Though not a mercantile man—only a looker-on, without direct personal interest in either Cincinnati or cities that rival her—I am inclined to think that Cincinnati cannot be a very cheap market. Why should it be? Rents, living, and labor are high. Freights to it are as dear, and freights from it perhaps a little dearer, than from St. Louis, Louisville, or Chicago. Even if this last is not in all cases the fact, I consider this the most dangerous market to which a person can come to buy goods.

NOT LIKELY TO BE BETTER.

Cincinnati is not as conveniently accessible to Southern and Western merchants as Louisville and other places. She may say this is not her fault, and that Louisville wouldn't let her get the charter that she wanted from the Kentucky Legislature for a direct Southern railroad. But if she had got the charter and spent, as the Knoxville and Kentucky road has spent, eighty thousand dollars a mile in getting part way through the same rough country, Cincinnati couldn't have her Southern road in running order for five years. Taking things as they are, and will be for a long time, if it will pay a man to go through Louisville to trade in Cincinnati, it will pay him a great deal better to go on to New York. Cincinnati can't get her goods any cheaper than Louisville can, and freights cost her just as much at least. True, Cincinnati has more capital than Louisville, but that gives her no advantage, since Louisville has all the capital that her business requires. Formerly Cincinnati supplied dealers in Hamilton, Dayton, Springfield, and as far North as Sandusky; now ninety-nine hundredths of the merchants in those places buy their goods in Chicago, New York or Philadelphia; some of them may perhaps buy in Toledo, which is likely to be a place of some commercial importance. If Cincinnati is so cheap a market, why don't the merchants of the small towns about her buy their goods of her? Why do so many of the merchants in Indiana buy their goods in Louisville when Cincinnati is more convenient to them?

HER BUSINESS MEN NOT MODELS.

The only reason I can imagine likely to make any one believe that Cincinnati is a cheap market at which to buy goods is, that she has better business men than other places. She has some very sharp fellows, but how are they better than merchants of other places? More enterprising? It can't be that, since the niggardliness of Cincinnati merchants in pushing forward projects for the advancement of trade is notorious. More high toned? Where is the proof of that? Is it in fastening their debts on the people of the suburbs? Is it in their tricky evasion of plain constitutional provisions so as to fasten on the whole community the expense of projects intended for the benefit, mainly, of a few leading merchants? I have it now. It is because they are more loyal.

CINCINNATI LOYALTY DURING THE WAR.

This reminds me of a curious fact that I have not seen published heretofore. During the war there was an immense amount of fraud and corruption along the army lines in the Southwest. Army officers and other Federal officials were corrupted by heavy bribes. Contraband goods, arms and information were sent through the Federal lines continually. The war was thus prolonged at a vast expense of blood and treasure. The men who did the bribing and carried out the illegal practices were not rebel sympathizers. They were ready at all times to betray rebels, when it was likely to pay to do so. I believe in nearly all cases these guilty parties were merchants from Cincinnati or Chicago who professed extreme loyalty. I do not remember to have ever heard it charged in a single case that a Louisville merchant was mixed up in such affairs. It can be easily proven that many Cincinnatians were so, and Gen. Grant, Gen. Washburne, Gen. Veatch, Gen. A. J. Smith, Gen. John E. Smith, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Roberts, Gen. Reynolds, and every other General in the Southwest, will confirm the fact that the larger part of the bribery, corruption and disloyal practices at Corinth, Memphis, Vicksburg and other places was done by Cincinnatians who professed great loyalty. It was at Cincinnati men that Grant's notorious order against the Jews was aimed. Now, Jews are not the worst citizens of Cincinnati. They give tone to its trade, but I believe that they are quite as worthy, as liberal, as loyal and as little likely to skin country dealers as other Cincinnati merchants.

O. K.

A BLACK DEMOSTHENES.

What Henry Boyd Told the Negroes of Mississippi.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

BARDSTOWN, KY., April 12.

Though it has been nearly two years since I heard the following speech, I remember it very well. It was delivered in genuine negro style and pronunciation, but was the most effective speech made during the canvass. Though the negroes were two to one, and most of them sworn into the Loyal League before the Democrats began the canvass, my county (Carroll, Miss.) went Democratic by 2,452 majority. Many of your subscribers in Carroll (and Mississippi generally, for he canvassed the State) will remember the speech and indorse its genuineness. Boyd was two hours delivering his speech. I give you the substance of the most interesting part of it. I am one Democrat in favor of getting all the negro votes possible. It is the only means of making the Radicals sick of the Fifteenth amendment. The publication of this may do some little towards neutralizing the baleful effects of the incendiary speeches made at the Court-house in your city the other day. Henry Boyd was an uneducated negro, but possessed a strong native intellect.

C. E. MERRILL.

Part of a Speech delivered at Carrollton, Miss., in May, 1868, by Henry Boyd, colored, on the subject of the adoption or rejection of the Scalawag Constitution, disfranchising twenty thousand of the most intelligent white citizens of the State, which Constitution was voted down by the colored vote in June, 1868.

MY COLORED FRIENDS: I appear here to-day in your interest alone. The white man is able to take care of himself; and, as you can all see, I have not one drop of white blood in my veins (laughter.) I am a regular, old-fashioned, plain, corn-field nigger, and have not the capacity to instruct white people as to their duties, even if I had the will. I was a slave from my birth—I always endeavored to serve my master faithfully according to that letter of the Bible which reads: "Servants, be obedient unto your masters, for this is right." And I can lay my hand upon my heart to-day and say, before God, that I entertain no ill-will toward any white man on earth, and least of all toward my old master and his sons, whom I loved as my own brothers, and with whom I played in boyhood. In all our neighborhood romps and frolics and fights (for boys will fight), they stood at my back, as I did at theirs, whenever it came to the pinch [laughter]; and, thank God, I will do so yet. I will stand by them so long as they stand by me, whether the oppression comes from the Yankees, or from wherever else it may. Whenever it comes to my making choice between white men, I shall prefer those of my own section to all the carpet-baggers in the world. [Laughter and applause.] There ain't very much difference between white men and Yankees [laughter], and wherever you find it at all you'll find it in the white man's favor. White folk are all cut pretty much out of the same cloth, and both sections have made their love for the niggers subserve their own interests, as all men are selfish by nature and can't help it, and I can't blame them.

When the late war broke out, I am free to acknowledge, I was mighty glad of it. I somehow felt that my freedom was going to come out of it some way or other, and, as I am, perhaps, as selfish as a white man, I tell you I didn't—well, I didn't cry much at the prospect. Well, when the first company left my county for "old Virginny" to fight the Yankees, I enlisted with the balance of them, and went along as first cook and head waiter for one of my young masters. I had a pretty good time, too, for while the white folks were out fighting and marching, and suffering and dying, I was laying back with the meat and bread wagons. [Laughter.] I felt, for once in my life, it was a pretty good thing to be a nigger after all—for the white man wouldn't let me fight alongside of him, and, after I heard the first shell go off, God knows I wasn't very anxious to do it either. [Renewed laughter.] I knew if I had been along on the Yankee side I wouldn't have had such an easy time, for as selfish as the Yankee is, he never objected to getting somebody to do his fighting for him whenever he could. Not he. [Loud laughter.] Some folks say he was willing enough to let the South do it all during the Mexican war. [Applause.]

I used to be right smartly amused hearing the white folks talk. My young master came in one night after a battle, and says he, "Henry, we've just had a big six hours' fight. We whipped the d—d Yankees like smoke and drove 'em thirty-six miles." Thinks I to myself, "Humph! pretty good driving—all in six hours, too!" But a heap of people think the nigger is a fool.

Well, I sorter thought, maybe, the Yankees were really fighting to free the niggers. But they didn't keep the wool over my eyes long. I watched 'em mighty close. One day the news came into camp that Mr. Lincoln had done issued his proclamation, saying that if Mr. Davis would lay down his arms and come back into the Union and go to paying tariff again the Southern people might have their niggers! Thinks I, humph! Mighty poor chance to get any freedom from you, Mr. Lincoln. [Laughter.] I tell you what I felt mighty bad for a long time. I had the blues so bad I was almost black. [Laughter.] I think in two weeks I must have fell off twenty pounds. I was so 'fraid Mr. Davis was going to do it I couldn't sleep. But by-and-by the good word come that Mr. Davis said "he'd be d—d if he'd do any such thing. I ain't fighting for the niggers. Let the niggers go. I'm after my own freedom first before anything else in the world." I tell you my heart jumped right up in my mouth. Thinks I, bully for Jeff. Davis! He's my man! Ah, my friends, if the Yankee had been in Mr. Davis' place you'd a been in the cotton patch to-day, with the whip after you, instead of sitting up here in this court-house hearing me speak. [Laughter.] But don't you see the difference between the Southern man and the Northern man. The Northern man never missed the chance of taking care of the dimes first.

And now the carpet-baggers come here and tell us they are our friends, and the Southern people our enemies. They tell us they set us free. Oh, yes, they've done it all, no doubt. They set us free about like they set the mules free; about like Ben. Butler set the spoons free. [Immense laughter and applause]. They done it all to help the Yankee, and to injure the Southern man. They can't fool this nigger. I know who brought the nigger to this country, in the first place; the Northern man brought us here, and when they began to lose money on the nigger they put the nigger in their pocket; sold him down South, and then, to keep the South in the Union to make her pay taxes, they turn around and set the nigger and the mule and the spoons free; and they wouldn't have set anything free (excepting the spoons) if they could have got the South back into the Union without it.

They promise him the "forty acres and the mule." I know five niggers that starved plum to death waiting for that mule and that forty acres. [Laughter.] I'd like to know where the carpet-bagger got his forty acres! You all remember the devil took the Lord up into a high mountain, and promised if he'd fall down and serve him he'd give him the whole world, and the old scoundrel knew all the time he didn't own a foot of land on the continent. [Great laughter.]

The carpet-baggers ask me to cast my vote to keep the white folks down. Now all I ever wanted was to get on a level with the white man. I never wanted to get above him. They say a nigger is better than a white man in Cincinnati. Well, that may be the truth—in Cincinnati. But it aint true down here. It is my interest to stand by the Southern man, and it's my wish, too. Whatever law is made to affect the white man's plantation also affects my little cotton-patch in the same way. The three-cent tax on cotton hurts me worse than it does the white man. But it puts money in the Yankee's pocket.

They want to disfranchise the white man, and make the nigger put *them* into office, that they may have taxes and things their own way. They never would have passed a law allowing niggers to vote if they hadn't thought the niggers would vote the Republican ticket. *Never*, NEVER, NEVER. Who believes otherwise? Not this nigger, certain. The Yankee brought the nigger here from Africa for selfish purposes, set him free for selfish purposes, and now they want to vote him for selfish purposes.

A Colored Report of the Fifteenth Amendment Demonstration at Cloverport.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CLOVERPORT, KY., April 11.

At this little town the colored citizens were quite jubilant over their new liberties. They observed to-day as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. At 2 o'clock they assembled at their school-house, where they had their flag and banner flying. There were all ages, sizes and colors. The day was very fine and the ladies and gents had on their very best. After singing a few national airs, the following speakers were introduced: Messrs. Thomas Pool, Peter Dent, J. E. Richardson, Ben. J. Carter, their teacher; Rev. Harry Howard, and the Rev. Charles Jones, their pastor in charge. The speakers advocated the cause of Republicanism to the extent of their ability. They were loudly applauded by all who were present. After the meeting, they repaired to their homes, where they participated in a general old eat, for their supper-tables were groaning under luxuries, for they had fasted up to that time.

Colfax and Mrs. McFarland.

[From the Brooklyn Eagle.]

The first man that McFarland become jealous of was not Albert D. Richardson. Richardson was, undoubtedly, an after-apprehension to him. The first was one who became an object of suspicion to the husband in this wise: Mrs. Sinclair playfully told McFarland one spring evening in 1866 that Abby had run round to her house, and had bade a long good-bye at the door to a gentleman, and that Abby had told her that she wouldn't have Dana know it for the world, because that gentleman was very fond of her. Mrs. Sinclair told Mr. McFarland to look out—told him so in play. He did look out in earnest, and found that gentleman to be Speaker Colfax, now Vice President of the United States, in whose Indiana home last year Mrs. McFarland remained while she was prosecuting her Western wild-cat divorce. It is not believed, however, by any one properly acquainted with Mr. Colfax that there ever was anything between him and Mrs. McFarland. Such sins are not Colfax's sins. By coldness, if not by character, he is continent, and he was merely made much of by a woman who was rapidly expanding to the powers of admiration from distinguished men. That was all there was of it.

OLD THINGS PASSING AWAY.

A Proposed Revolution in the Judiciary System of England.

[From the New York Sun.]

A bill is now under consideration in Parliament providing for a complete change in the English judiciary system, and a reorganization of the present long established courts in that country. This bill will probably pass both houses and become a law, though it may first be materially amended in some respects. Its enactment will mark an important epoch in the history of English tribunals; and the provisions of the proposed statute are of particular interest to us in this country, from the fact that so many features of our various legal systems have been derived from the organization of the courts in England.

The distinction between courts of law and courts of equity is to be abolished. It is not proposed, however, to enact that there shall be no distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, as has been done in this State; but, while there is to be only one court, of which all the Judges will be members, it will still have a common law side and an equity side, and the same Judges will have power to hear causes in both.

This comprehensive new tribunal is to be known as the High Court of Justice. In it will be merged the present Court of Chancery, the Court of Queen's Bench, the Court of Common Pleas, the Court of Exchequer, the Court of Probate and Divorce, and the Court of Admiralty. There are at present twenty-seven Judges in these courts—seven in the Court of Chancery, six in the three common law courts, the Queen's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; and one each in the Court of Probate and the Court of Admiralty.

The new court is to have five divisions. The Lord Chancellor, assisted by four other judges, will form one of these—the equity side of the court. There will be three common law divisions, consisting of five judges each, with a Lord Chief Justice to preside over one of them, and over the other two a Lord President. The judges of probate and of admiralty, with an additional judge, making three in all, will compose the fifth division of the High Court of Justice. The total number of justices will thus be twenty-three.

A second bill has been introduced providing for the constitution of a court of appeals. It permits several of the judges of the court of original jurisdiction to sit during the same period in an appellate capacity, and in this respect it seems to us very objectionable. Appeals to the House of Lords, the court of last resort, may hereafter be argued before a judicial committee, to be chosen from among the members at the commencement of every session, and with power to sit and hear cases during vacations of Parliament. The opinion of this committee will, of course, be subject to the vote of the House upon their report.

England is wise enough to pay her judges well. The Lord Chancellor in his speech on the two judiciary bills called attention to the salaries to be paid, and no one of these salaries is less than twenty-five thousand dollars. There was once a Justice of the Supreme Court in Rhode Island who was going to resign and engage in the umbrella business, as he did not like to remain on the bench while the umbrella business was so much more profitable. There is little danger of such an occurrence in England, but here a good lawyer cannot afford to remain on the bench unless he has other income than his salary.

There is no attempt on the part of Parliament to enact a code of legal procedure, but certain general principles are pointed out to guide the Judges in framing one. The bill provides, for example, that the procedure shall be assimilated in all the divisions so far as is possible; that the High Court shall be empowered to transfer business from one division to another, and that matters may be referred to referees. But the power of regulating the procedure of the court is for the most part left entirely to the Judges.

NAPOLEON AT CHURCH.

What Hon. Lyman Tremain says of the Imperial Family.

[From the Albany Evening Journal.]

The chapel was capable of holding about two hundred people, and on this occasion was quite full. On ordinary occasions, the Imperial family take their seats in the Royal Pew, located in the gallery, but during Lent they have their places on the floor of the chapel, within the chancel. My position, fortunately, was very excellent, and it enabled me to see the august party as they were coming into the church from the ante-room, and also to have an unobstructed view of them during the delivery of the sermon. The services did not commence until the Royal party arrived, when several of the priests, robed in full canonicals, went down the aisle to receive them at the entrance.

Soon after twelve, the herald announced, in a loud voice, "The Emperor," who entered the church, accompanied by the Empress, the Prince Imperial, and about eighteen officers, richly dressed in purple and crimson, with their breasts adorned with stars, ribbons, and medals, or badges of honor and distinction.

The Emperor was shorter and more corpulent than I had expected to see him. He was dressed in full military uniform, with a broad scarlet sash over his right breast, while on his left he wore five or six gold and silver medals pendant from small pieces of ribbon attached.

The Empress was dressed in a rich silk dress of marine blue trimmed with lace and wore a plain dark bonnet, but had no ornaments of any kind, and was remarkable for the simplicity of her apparel. When she entered I was standing so near her that her dress brushed against me. She was bowing gracefully to the people, and, looking me in the face, she gave me one of her most gracious nods as she passed.

She is remarkably graceful in her movements, without any appearance of pride or haughtiness. She has a winning and attractive expression, tinged with a careworn appearance bordering upon sadness. Her eye has an unusual look difficult to describe, but it is very beautiful. I cannot better give expression to the impression which her appearance produced while hanging upon the arm of her husband, and accompanied by her son, than to say that she seemed to me a true woman, who would make an exemplary wife and mother.

The Prince Imperial was clad also in military costume. Since our arrival in Paris he has arrived at the age of fourteen years, the period of his majority by the laws of France, and the day was solemnized with appropriate ceremony. He appeared to be a bright, intelligent lad.

They walked up the aisle and took the chairs which had been placed for them within the chancel, and remained with their faces to the altar and their backs to the people, sometimes sitting, sometimes kneeling, and sometimes standing, until the time arrived for the sermon, when they changed their position for one on the same side of the chancel facing the pulpit.

While looking upon the bronzed face of the remarkable man, sitting in that little church edifice, listening with so much apparent interest to the preacher, it was difficult to feel that there sat before me the ruler of the great and powerful French nation, the man who by his genius and will had risen from obscurity to the throne—the ruler whose words have such powerful influence throughout Christendom—whose good or bad health elevates or depresses the prices of governments and other stocks, not only at the Bourse, but all over Europe.

A Boy Eight Years of Age Murders his Sister and Covers her Body with Boughs.

[Commerce (Mo.) Cor. St. Louis Republican.]

Last Wednesday our town was startled by the intelligence that a little boy, son of Henry Wolff, a farmer living about five miles from here, had killed his little sister, about three years old, with a shotgun. The boy is about eight years old. It seems the parents left the little boy in charge of his little sister. As soon as the parents had left, the boy insisted that the little girl should eat breakfast; childlike, she refused. The boy then beat the girl, and finally got hold of a shotgun and placed the muzzle upon the breast of the girl and fired. The girl, it would seem, must have instantly died from the effects. After this act the boy took the body of the dead child into a clearing, covered it with boughs and fled in the woods. Soon after this occurrence the mother returning, saw the bloody tracks, and following these found the lifeless remains of the child. The boy soon came back. From what I hear, the boy has been so cruelly treated by his father that he is idiotic. He seems to have no conception whatever of the horrible deed he committed.

Two weeks before this horrible occurrence, two daughters of Mr. John T. Lowry, living near Benton, formerly the county seat of this county, were also killed by the criminal carelessness of leaving a shotgun within the sight of a child.

The Fate of Two Senatorial Hats.

[Washington cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

At a dinner party the other night, Senator Nye put his new silk tile carelessly upon the sofa. A few minutes after the veteran philosopher Greeley sat down upon and crushed the hat fearfully.

"Damn it," roared Nye, "I could have told you it wouldn't fit before you tried it on."

Speaking of hats, I am reminded of an anecdote illustrative of the ancient Jerry Black's habits and absence of mind. Coming into his room one night with the papers of an important case, he sat down, put his hat upon the floor, and began studying the case, while reading the papers. Getting excited, he got up, stuffed some tobacco in his mouth, and began walking over the floor, reading at intervals and expectorating all the time. After nearly an hour's exercise of this sort he threw down the brief and clapped his hat upon his legal head. As he did so several yellow streams started down his venerable countenance. On investigation he was disgusted to find that he had mistaken his hat for a spittoon.

A Remarkable Family.

Webb is the name of a remarkable family in Hawkins county, Tenn. The father of the Webbs was named Theodorick and the mother was named Catharine. They were both from Buckingham county, Va.; were of German extraction; were married in the year 1795, and lived together fifty seven years. Their immediate family consisted of seven sons and five daughters, and they raised them all at one spot, in Poor Valley, within twelve miles of Rogersville. The old man died in the year 1852, aged eighty-four years, and the old lady in the year 1870, and but a few weeks ago, aged eighty-four years. At the time of old Mrs. Webb's death their offspring numbered 216, of whom 176 were living and 40 dead. Of this immense progeny there are today living the whole of the original 12 children, 87 grandchildren and 77 great-grandchildren, all of whom are to-day in good health.

☞Edwin Booth, on being asked if he ever forgot his part, said: "Sometimes a word escapes from me. The other night, in the soliloquy, a couple of lines passed from my mind, and I could not recall them. There is no feeling more agonizing than this. It paralyzes you instantly. A good actor will escape by introducing some stage business, but the mere tripping is enough to dampen the performance for the rest of the evening."

☞A Chinese cigar-maker in San Francisco has gone to the insane asylum through trying to keep the run of internal revenue decisions regarding the cigar stamps.

FORREST IN THE WEST.

He Unbosoms Himself to an Unscrupulous Peoria Reporter.

[From the Peoria National Democrat, 13th.]

Yesterday, through the politeness of Mr. McArdle, the business manager of Mr. Holland's dramatic troupe, we were introduced, and spent a very social and pleasant hour with America's greatest tragedian. Mr. F. informed us that he had been connected with the stage ever since the age of 18, and he is now 63. He is a native of the Keystone State, and his residence is at Philadelphia, he having sold his palatial residence on the Hudson to the Sisters of Charity. The price paid was $100,000, and, after the deed was made and delivered, Mr. F. made the sisters a present of $5,000, a gift, he says, the most worthily bestowed of any within his recollection, for he considers them the true angels of mercy. Mr. F. belongs to no religious denomination, is a free-thinker, and believes it is the privilege of every man and woman to do just as they please in that respect. He is much pleased with our city, and particularly with the numerous private residences, that of Mr. Cockle's especially. He says nature has done a great deal for us, and it only remains with our citizens whether she advance or retrograde—you have the facilities, improve them by all means. We were much interested in his description of his travels, both in this country and in Europe, and especially where he visited the insane asylums of France in search of knowledge particularly adapted to his role of plays, and more especially that of "King Lear," his masterpiece for this evening. In one of them he found an old man, aged about sixty years, and when not aroused could easily have pushed him over with a gentle shove, but when he commenced talking of the Napoleon dynasty he became a lion, and before Mr. F. was aware of what he was doing he had lifted by the hips and thrown him about ten feet over his head, and was in the act of crushing him with his heel, when the keeper appeared upon the scene and rescued him from all harm. This little episode, Mr. F. states, paid him two-fold for his trip across the Atlantic, for he there had an ocular demonstration of the power of mind over strength. He is a fine scholar, and master of three or four languages; has been a hard student in his beloved profession, and considers Shakespeare one of the noblest lights ever permitted to shine. He has made his works a life of study, and even in his advanced years he says he never plays "King Lear" without finding new beauties he never saw before. He is very much pleased with the kind reception he has met in our city, and will always remember his visit with pride.

Politically, Mr. Forrest is a Democrat of the Jacksonian stripe, he having been a great admirer and personal friend of that great champion of Democracy, and only regrets that we have not a Jackson at the helm now to steer the old ship into a safe harbor, for, to use his own expression, "she is lost on the rocks, with the bottom knocked out."

He has some valuable diamonds, but he does not "travel on them." One in particular—a single stone—is worth five thousand dollars in gold, with numerous others of lesser value, all of which he prizes very highly.

Socially, Mr. Forrest is a genial and pleasant gentleman, fond of company, when not otherwise engaged, and can tell and appreciate a joke with a hearty good will. He is strictly temperate in all his habits, and he bids fair to live a number of years longer.

Disfranchised Veterans.

[From the St. Louis Times.]

Out of fourteen veterans of Calloway county over seventy years of age, mentioned in the Fulton Telegraph, five fought in the war of 1812, and nine are disfranchised citizens. The latter are John W. Galwith, eighty-seven years of age, who voted at every election up to 1868, when rejected by Drake's infamy; Robert Hunter, seventy-five, who has not been allowed a vote since 1860; Joseph Larch, seventy-one, another Drake victim; Swan Ferguson, seventy-four; George Herring, seventy-five; John Crooks, seventy-one; Jesse Glover, eighty; Wm. Craighead, seventy-five, and Archibald Allen, seventy-five—all disfranchised in 1868. Last week we gave a list of one hundred and sixty-eight citizens of St. Louis county, owning over thirty millions of dollars, who were deprived of the elective franchise by order of the Radical party. Put this and that together, Radicals of other States, and then imagine, if you can, the damnable character of the tyranny under which we have been and are yet living.

☞In the Northern States the turf has attained a greater degree of popularity than it ever before enjoyed, and it is to-day patronized and supported by men of the highest social position, intelligence and wealth. In the South, the injury which five years of civil war inflicted on the interests of the turf is being steadily and rapidly repaired, and most of the popular racing meetings are again held, and before long the Southern turf will be more prosperous than ever. The number of thoroughbreds running on American tracks increases yearly, and it may be safely said that they constantly improve in quality. The amount of money offered this year by the different turf associations and the proprietors of race-courses and trotting tracks is really surprising, and shows an increasing spirit of liberality and enterprise in all sections of the country.—[N. Y. Herald.

River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
New Orleans	LOUISVILLE	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—April 14.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Anna, St. Louis.	P. W. Strader, N. O.
Milwaukee, Madison.	Bermuda, Evansville.
Norman, Cin.	Lawrence, Cin.
Robt. Burns, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—April 14.

Ben. Franklin, Cin.	Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Rose Hite, Hend.
Anna, Cincinnati.	P. W. Strader, Cin.
Milwaukee, St. Paul.	Bermuda, Cin.
Norman, Evansville.	Lawrence, Nashville.
Robt. Burns, Memphis.	

YESTERDAY was another hot day, with a high south wind blowing all day. The mercury at 2 p. m. reached 84°; at 6 p. m. it was cloudy, with strong indications of rain. The river continues to fall slowly. Now in the canal 8 feet 6 inches, and in the chute 6 feet 6 inches. Freights, especially to New Orleans, are offering sparingly.

The Cumberland river is still receding, with 10 feet scant on Harpeth shoals.

The steamer John Kilgour was expected last night from New Orleans.

The Morning Star will leave the Portland wharf for Henderson at 5 this evening.

All the packets did a good business in the way of discharging and receiving freights.

The Virginia left New Orleans Wednesday, and will arrive here Tuesday.

The first boat for St. Louis will be the Champion, and the first for Nashville the Lawrence, both leaving here to-morrow.

The Parkersburg and Cincinnati Transportation Company launched their new boat at Wheeling Tuesday.

The big towboat Fred Wilson returned to Pittsburg yesterday with a full tow of empty barges.

The Bermuda, en route for Cincinnati, discharged here 58 hogsheads of tobacco and considerable other freight.

The Robert Burns passed down the falls, giving us the shake. There was about 20 tons of freight on the levee awaiting her arrival, which had been engaged for her by her agents here.

Capt. C. M. Holloway has tendered his resignation as commander of the steamer Fleetwood and has accepted the agency of the Ohio River Salt Company at Cincinnati.

The towboat Ironsides will leave this afternoon with two model barges of railroad iron for the Northwestern Missouri railroad; also, 10 barges of coal and coke for St. Louis.

The steamer Louisville, Capt. Jos. A. Lusk commanding, with Ed. Evan in the office, is advertised to leave for New Orleans at 5 p. m. to-day.

The elegant steamer Nick Longworth having some repairs to make, will lie over until Tuesday, the 19th inst., at which time she will leave for New Orleans direct.

A steamboatman named Edgar, mate of the Celeste, was arrested by the police Saturday night at Memphis on a charge of killing a negro deck-hand up the Arkansas.

In Evansville, Ind., yesterday, the friends of Mr. P. Jones, of the steamer Falls City, presented him with a solid gold-headed cane in token of their high regard for him as an officer and gentleman.

The license of J. S. Young, pilot on the Gallatin, was suspended Tuesday for thirty days by the Local Inspectors for unskilfulness and negligence in permitting the collision with the tug Jennie Sutton, by which the latter was sunk.

A LaCrosse dispatch of the 12th says: "The steamers Addie Johnson and Tom Jasper got through Lake Pepin yesterday, going north. The river is now open from St. Paul to the Gulf. The water is rising very fast."

Capt. F. D. Lavender, of Tuscumbia, Ala., is organizing a company to build and run a light shoal steamboat, to run from Eastport to Florence in low stages of water. Several merchants and farmers have taken stock.

Preparations are being made to resume work on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. All the stone necessary for the construction of the piers has been quarried, dressed, and the most of it delivered.

The new packet Milwaukee, built for the Northern Line Packet Company, landed at the city wharf yesterday. She is en route for St. Paul. The Northwestern, built for the same company, will follow to-day.

The underwriters' wrecking-boat T. F. Eckert, having completed the job of wrecking the Guidon, in Arkansas river, is at Memphis now, and will load with cotton for Cincinnati, as the Mississippi is too high for her to work at the wreck of the Emma No. 3.

The Anna, from St. Louis, arrived here and put off 2 boxes merchandise for Thomas Shirly, 25 cases of matches for Hawkins & Thurston, 30 bales of moss for Green & Burlage, 19 bales of old rope and 20 bales of hemp for Joseph Todd & Co., and 60 cases tobacco for Geo. W. Wicks & Co.

There has been no overflow in Upper White and Black rivers for three years past. At present there is no indication of high water this year. Before and during the war the valleys of Upper White and tributaries were inundated almost annually.

Freight rates yesterday were as follows: To New Orleans and way points, bacon, 30 to 40 cts.; pork, 80c to $1 25; whisky, $1 50 to $2; flour, 50 to 75 cts.; hay, $9 to $12 per ton; potatoes, 50 cts.; corn, 30 to 40 cts.; dry goods, 50 to 60 cts. Rates to Nashville, 30 cents per hundred on light freights; potatoes and apples 30 cts. per bbl.; flour 50, cents; coal oil, $1 25; hay, $7. Way points range from 5 to 10 cents more. Rates to points above Nashville, 25 to 60 cents.

The body of a man was found lodged in the drift one mile above Island 40 on the Tennessee shore on last Sunday, and soon after visited by an inhuman Dutch thief called Charlie, who, after rifling the pockets of what he could find, shoved the body out into the stream. It is supposed from the papers found, and which are now in possession of Captain Graham, who lives just above Island 40 chute, that it was the body of M. Alberts, a Frenchman, and that he had been a florist or gardener at or near Montgomery, Ala.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of yesterday, has a special telegram saying: "The Idlewild left New Albany at 4 p. m. and arrived at Newburg at 4 a. m., making 18 landings and taking a large quantity of coal. She laid at Newburg till after 8 a. m., and ran to this city, 16 miles, in 52 minutes, and was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, firing of cannon, &c. Thousands here visited her to-day, and all pronounce her a perfect steamboat. Coming down she only used 110 to 115 pounds of steam. She left at 5 p. m. with a large amount of freight and all the people she could accommodate. Before leaving Louisville her owners were offered $5,000 advance on her entire cost. She makes plenty of steam, and, when worn smooth, will be one of the fastest packets on the Ohio."

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 15.

A harmless runaway team was the only excitement on State street yesterday.

Charles Kremer was fined $4 40 yesterday for selling again on Sunday.

No action has yet been taken by the Radicals for nominees for City Council.

Levi Early to Juliet Lottch and Ezra W. Gilliland to Ruth H. M. Ruter, received marriage licenses yesterday.

In the different wards on next Monday night conventions will be held to nominate candidates for councilmen.

Yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock the residence of J. S. Myer caught fire on the roof from a spark. It was quickly extinguished by hand before the engines could get to work.

Wm. Merker, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, has instructed the owners of mills and manufactories in cases of fire to sound, as an alarm, three short whistles, consecutively, to be repeated at intervals.

A forlorn-looking creature, with a young babe in her arms, arrived from Fredericksburg, Ind., last evening. She was desirous of getting a home in the county asylum. She was lodged in a station-house last night.

The funeral of Mrs. Evelyn C. Ford, wife of Edward Ford, who died yesterday, together with her new-born infant, which died on Wednesday, will take place to-day from Centenary Church at 2½ o'clock.

On Wednesday evening a little four-year-old daughter of John H. Sites, on Eighth street, beyond the creek, fell into a cistern and would have been drowned had not Mr. John Darby went down in the cistern headforemost, while two other persons held him by the heels.

Forepaugh's Great Menagerie and Circus will open out this evening at 2 o'clock. As New Albany is famous for her patronage of establishments of this kind, we have no doubt the proprietors of the great show will reap a rich harvest of greenbacks.

The annual assessment of incomes and special taxes (or licenses) for the year 1870, in the Second district of Indiana, is as follows:

Clark county	$11,754 35
Scott county	1,073 20
Washington county	3,873 26
Floyd county	26,955 75
Harrison county	2,897 45
Orange county	1,130 66
Crawford county	1,374 75
Perry county	2,486 08
Total	$51,711 44
Increase over last year	$7,555 59
The highest income tax-payer in Floyd county pays	$3,019 00
Next highest	2,362 93
Highest in Clark county	1,150 00
Next highest	1,257 25
Highest in Scott county	13 50
Highest in Harrison county	167 70
Next highest	118 00
Highest in Crawford county	17 75
Highest in Perry county	239 06
Highest in Orange county	52 30
Highest in Washington county	500 00
Next highest	110 25

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 15.

Judge Mathews found no occasion for his services yesterday.

Hons. Wm. F. Sherrod and S. K. Wolf were in town yesterday.

A man attempted to cross the ferry yesterday for five cents, who could not speak a dozen consecutive words without making a rhyme.

The German Social Club of Jeffersonville has suspended its theatrical entertainments in Stauss' Hall until the return of cool winter evenings.

Dr. J. R. Wilcox reports three births in Utica on Wednesday night, and says business is uncommonly dull.

Forepaugh's great circus and menagerie will be here on Saturday, and will exhibit afternoon and evening on Patterson's circus lot, near the old grave-yard.

There was a scarcity of news yesterday. The imagination of our reporter not being vivid, and the lawyers all being at Charlestown, we present a condensed matter-of-fact report to-day.

Yesterday afternoon Ezekiel Clark was before Judge Mathews, Justice of the Peace ex-officio, on the charge of horse-stealing, and Franklin Cisco as being accessory to the crime. Judge Mathews ordered the prisoners to be taken to Scott county for trial, where the theft was committed. This is the same case mentioned several days ago.

The headquarters of the COURIER-JOURNAL Jeffersonville reporter is at the news-stand of Pyle & Ferrier, at the postoffice, where the COURIER-JOURNAL is always to be found. All communications for this reporter should be left there. Any complaints of irregularity in the carriers will be remedied if word is left on our slate at the news-stand.

On next Monday morning the Methodist Episcopal Ministers' Association will meet in the Wall-street M. E. Church. The meetings of this association have been fixed as follows: First Monday of each month in Louisville, second Monday in New Albany, third Monday in Jeffersonville, fourth Monday in New Albany, and when the fifth Monday occurs in Jeffersonville.

Blake Hulse, the ice man, but nevertheless a warm friend of the Fifteenth amendment, came rushing into Dr. Lowman's office yesterday to get him to hold an inquest over the body of a white man which he (Hulse) was informed had been killed on the ferry by a darkey, late the slave of the deceased. Up to last accounts the ice king was still sweating furiously in futile endeavors to find the corpse, and was heard saying to himself, "Going, going, and sold again!"

☞According to the Registrar General's return for 1869, the city of London occupies 77,997 acres, or 122 square miles, and has a population of 3,170,554. The number of houses is 400,507.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:00 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday)	9:45 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily)	12:15 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily except Saturdays)	5:00 A. M.

UNION

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE,

Corner Fourth and Main Sts.

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. [All di[illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:50 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	8:30 A. M.
12:30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 1[illegible] n. m., as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
6:40 A. M.	No. 3 Mail. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:10 A. M.
10:00 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:35 P. M.
2:10 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	3:35 P. M.
10:40 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	11:45 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	1:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

3:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R.

4:45 P. M.	St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West (Daily.)	6:45 A. M.

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

Morning Mail Boat	2:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evening Express	5:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
On Sunday		8:00 P. M.

The new passenger depot at Atlanta is to cost $175,000.

The Prince of Erie has added to his glories the Colonelcy of the Ninth regiment of New York State militia. He has thus exposed himself to the 13th temptation, in which, we doubt not, his high moral character will preserve him from contamination.

The Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette says: "It is a fact, of which most citizens are not aware, that upon the completion of the Danville and Bloomfield railroads there will be but five cities on the continent at which more railroads converge than Terre Haute. These cities are New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Indianapolis. Besides these, St. Louis will be the only city having a number of railroads equal to Terre Haute."

The Senate Committee on the Internal Improvements in the Missouri Legislature have unanimously agreed to report in favor of the passage of the Southern Pacific railroad bill. This bill provides that the company shall be released from the indebtedness to the State of three hundred thousand dollars imposed on the company, at the rate of ten thousand dollars per mile for each mile of any branch it may construct to the main line of its road, or of the extension of the same from Franklin to St. Louis, provided the same shall be constructed before the first installment becomes due.

Chief Engineer Merriwether, of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, expects to start a corps of engineers, about the 10th of May, on a preliminary survey of a route for the contemplated railroad from Guntersville to a point on the Alabama and Tennessee boundary line, near New Market, Alabama, to connect, probably, with the Winchester and Alabama railroad, the road-bed of which was completed before the war to a point at or near the Alabama line. The proposed connection is of considerable importance to Nashville.

The work of repairing and renewing the road-bed and track of the New Orleans railway is steadily progressing. About 300 ties are upon an average being daily delivered along the road, between here and San Jacinto. The railroad bridge across the San Jacinto will be completed in the course of next week, and probably by the 1st of May the cars will be running to West Liberty. The construction of bridges has been kept back somewhat through two causes—fire and lack of materials—but now that the damage done by the former and the hindrance caused by the other have been removed, the work will make much more rapid and steadfast progress.

The Selma Times of Tuesday says: The various railroads completed and in course of construction leading into this city are attracting a good deal of interest from abroad, and our city has been honored by the presence of a number of railroad celebrities during the past week, among them Mr. U. A. Murdock, financial agent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and Mr. Paton and Dr. Agnew, from New York, Col. Sam. Tate, of the Selma and Meridian Railroad, Mr. T. H. DuPuy, and other capitalists, from Philadelphia, all looking after the interests of the roads in which they are already interested, or seeking new investments.

The New Orleans Times says: "Col. D. H. Feger, the courteous agent of the Louisville route lines, has kindly furnished us with a large, magnificent and complete map of the United States and Canada, published for the Louisville and Nashville and Memphis and Louisville lines of railway by the Cottons, of New York. This map is seven and a half feet by six, and on it special prominence is given to existing and projected railroad lines. Besides the large map, there are two margin maps, one of the United States on a small scale, and the other of New England. The getting out of this mammoth map is but another evidence of the enterprise which projected and completed that vast and magnificent structure, the railway bridge at Louisville, which enables travelers to go from New Orleans to New York in 75 hours with but a single change of cars."

The friends of the Laclede and Fort Scott railroad jubilated in Buffalo one night last week, over the action of the Dallas County Court in voting aid to the enterprise. An old gentleman named Miles was one of the speakers. Among other things, he said:

"Gentlemen, I am an old man—nearly one hundred years old—I have never seen a railroad in my life, and yet I am a *railroad man*. [Applause.] Thirty-one years ago I built the first house that was erected in the town of Buffalo. Twenty years ago I predicted that we should some day have a railroad; people laughed at me. But you see my prophesy is coming true, nevertheless. I always believed I should live to see the day when Buffalo would have a railroad, and I thank God that my belief is soon to be verified. [Cheers.] I left the State of New York many years ago—before the locomotive was known: I have managed to keep in advance of it until now it is about to overtake me at last, but it has had a long chase of it. I shall not continue the race any further; I gave come to bay, and shall greet with glad heart the arrival in Buffalo of the first train. I intend to take my first ride thereon, and I herewith invite you all to hold yourselves in readiness to accompany me."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

We have a sufficient supply of money to meet the demands of trade, which are not very large just now. At this season of the year there is generally much unemployed capital, but, at present, there is no such feature discernable; the banks take all the good paper offered by their customers, but outsiders are not readily accommodated. The rates are still 9 and 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Continues to be very scarce. Some banks are forced to ship notes, and all are very firm in their price, asking ¼ premium.

GOLD—Has had an upward tendency. It opened at 112⅛ and closed at 112¾. The trade in specie was much more lively, and the amounts offered were much larger than have been on the market for some time.

Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 West Main street, quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	112⅝	113⅛
Silver halves and quarters	110	
Silver dimes	109	

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, furnish the following:

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Occupy but little attention now, as even the most timid old fogy can see that six per cent. in gold, making at present prices less than seven per cent. in currency, is too small a price for money to bear when unexceptionable local securities can be bought to pay nine per cent. and upward.

Five-twenties, 1862	113 @114
Five-twenties, 1862	110½@111½
Five-twenties, 1864	109½@110½
Five-twenties, 1865	110½@111½
Five-twenties, new issue	108½@109½
Five-twenties, 1867	108½@109½
Five-twenties, 1868	108½@109½
Ten-forties	105 @106
Cy 6's	110¾@111¼

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114⅛	114	114	..	..
" '62	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	..	⅛
" '64	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	⅛	..
" '65	110⅞	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
New issue	109	109⅛	109⅛	⅛	..
" '67	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	⅛	..
Coupons '68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	⅛	..
10-40 coupons	106	106⅛	106	..	⅛
Cy 6s	111¼	111¼	111¼	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are dull at 7 per cent. Railroad bonds are claiming more attention than any other securities; Jeff. R. R., and Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R. bonds seem to be the favorites. Planters' National Bank stock is also changing hands to some extent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports
Apples, green, bbls	78	12
Butter, pkgs	8	..
Bacon, casks	129	186
Bacon, tcs	13	29
Bagging, pcs	232	..
Bale Rope, coils	112	17
Cement, bbls	..	1874
Cheese, pkgs	64	15
Candles, bxs	337	112
Coffee, bgs	173	62
Corn, bgs	1739	551
Coal, bush	500	..
Cotton, bales	163	237
Dried fruit	31	11
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	5	33
Feathers, bags	1	15
Eggs, bxs and bbls	78	107
Flour, bbls	270	671
Furniture, pkgs	234	19
Hides, bdls	80	20
Hay, bales	286	831
Hogs, head	308	..
Horses, head	2	1
Iron, pig, tons	13	..
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	209	577
Lard, tcs	73	11
Lard, kegs	40	22
Malt, sks	152	..
Merchandise, pkgs	722	1236
Mules, head	..	..
Nails, kegs	3	47
Oats, sacks	177	174
Offal, sks	..	..
Potatoes, bbls	227	136
Pork, mess, bbls	..	..
Rags, bales	61	..
Rice, casks	88	6
Sugar, hhds	10	..
Sugar, bxs and bbls	102	25
Salt, bbls	3	5
Seeds, bags	41	19
Shingles, no	..	..
Tobacco, hhds	293	156
Tobacco, boxes	119	154
Whisky, bbls	402	197
Wheat, sacks	899	..
Wool, sacks	3	..
Woodenware, pkgs	475	72

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets are moderately active, but the volume of trade is not large. If we except cotton, there is nothing in the course of prices of leading commodities to occasion despondency. The tone of the leaf tobacco market, as will be seen by our report elsewhere, is very strong and prices are steadily advancing. The condition and outlook of provisions is now very satisfactory to holders, and the indications are favorable for still more remunerative prices. The demand for flour is active, and prices are well maintained. The upward tendency in corn is very decided, and higher quotations may be expected. Notwithstanding there are instances in business affairs which afford merchants grounds for hopefulness, it cannot be denied that the commercial skies look threatening, and, in grouping all the facts, there are many just causes for unpleasant apprehensions. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, in the April number now before us, in discussing business matters under the caption of "The Financial Horizon," takes a very despondent view of the business surroundings, and intimates that a financial crash is not improbable. In commenting upon the general depression, it says:

If evil come from causes which are beyond human control it would probably be borne with more patient stoicism; but resulting, as many persons believe, from the agitation, and the apprehension of rash financial measures in Congress, it is met with impatience, and provokes a severe criticism and a watchful scrutiny of the financial debates at the National Capitol. The anxieties of the public mind relative to the immediate future of business then are concentrated on Washington, and the blame of producing much of the existing depression of trade is generally laid at the door of Congress. Under these circumstances it is superfluous to point out the wisdom, if not the absolute obligation, of the policy of rigid abstinence from doing aught which will further derange and disturb the machinery of business. Congress will do well to recognize the fact that the nation is in no mood to be tampered with, or to allow a crude, unskillful, blundering interference with the finances of the country to supersede the insupportable and costly burden of business losses to those fiscal burdens of oppressive taxation which have hitherto been so cheerfully borne. The taxes the people are ready and willing to submit to, but what they are in no humor to submit to is the gratuitous, useless and unjustifiable disturbances of business, by which thousands and tens of thousands of private citizens are impoverished, while nobody is benefited but a few speculators.

THE REVENUE LAWS—The imperative necessity for remodeling the revenue laws of the country is frequently made so apparent by decisions of the revenue officers, as to leave no room whatever for controversy. A Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce gives some cases in point. Under date of April 11 the writer says:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue admits that he is drawn into many rulings and interpretations of law against his intentions to enforce its strict and sometimes arbitrary letter. As an instance of this, take the case submitted a few days ago by Lorillard & Co. It had been the custom of country dealers who bought snuff by the few jars to clean off the stamps, clean out the jars, return them for re-use, and be allowed their value upon the purchase of a new supply. It may not have been so with the Lorillards, but was the general custom in many places. The Lorillards submitted the question whether an entire cleansing of the jar from contents and old stamps would entitle the manufacturer to use them again. The law is positive, though it had not been strictly enforced, that no package once used for cigars, snuff or tobacco shall be used the second time, and a penalty is prescribed for its infraction. Under this ruling of the Commissioner each jar used the second time (and thousands have been so used) involved the manufacturer in a violation of law. But if appeal had not been made, the case would probably not have been opened. A supervisor of internal revenue has informed your correspondent that there is hardly a distiller, rectifier or dealer in distilled spirits in the United States who does not lay himself liable to prosecution for a technical violation of law nearly every day, and that if the internal revenue law was carried out in some instances, in spirit and letter, it would probably be made to appear that there is not an honest distiller, rectifier or whisky dealer in the country. The same might be said of nearly every business in different parts of the country. After full investigation it is evident that the statements showing bad or ignorant legislation by Congress are facts. It may now readily be seen that a few officers like Collector Bailey, late of the Thirty-second New York District, might in a short time ruin the legitimate manufacturers of the whole country, and destroy business, and be protected by the revenue laws.

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Under less firmness in highwines dealers are disposed to make slight concessions, but prices are quotably unchanged. Sales in 1 to 10 bbl lots are made at $2 05@2 10 per gal.

BAGGING—Factors are stocking up for the approaching season, and some speculative sales have been made.

BAGS—Grain bags are in fair request and prices are steady. We quote 2-bu at 42½@45c; 2½-bu at 51@55c; 3-bu at 60@65c; 4-bu burlaps 19½@21c; 2-bu do at 15½@16c.

BAGS—Gunny bags are quiet, with light sales at 20½@22c for bales and resewed.

BATTING—The market is well supplied, and sales of Nos. 1 and 2 are made at 28 to 30c per lb.

CEMENT—Is in moderate request, and sales are made by manufacturers at $1 75 to 2 00 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Prices are steady, notwithstanding the weakness in cotton. We quote No. 500 at 17@18c; No. 600 at 15@16c; No. 700 at 13@14c.

CHEESE—Stocks are fair of Ohio factory, and prices steady at 16½@17c. Western Reserve is in light supply at 15@15½c; New York factory is nominally unchanged at 17@17½c; Nutmeg cheese is held at 18½@19c.

CANDLES—Prices are steady, with liberal sales by manufacturers and jobbers. Full-weight star at 17½@18c, 12-oz at 13@14c and 11-oz at 12@13c. Tallow candles are steady at 13@13c.

FISH—Prices are steady, and the market is well supplied. We quote No. 1 mackerel, medium, at $26@28 per barrel; No. 1 kits at $3@3 10; other numbers at the usual reduction. White fish are steady at $8@8 50 for Nos. 1 and 2.

HOMINY—Is in fair request, and sales are made at $5 75@6 25 per barrel.

HAY—Dealers report an active export demand, and liberal sales to the local trade. We quote choice timothy at $19 50@21 50 from wharf and store, prime timothy at $19@20 50, mixed at $18 @19, and clean red-top at $15@17 per ton from wharf and depot.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady. We quote oranges at $5@7 per box; lemons at $4 75@5 50 per box. Figs are in fair request at 17@18c per lb, and layer raisins at $4 75@4 85 per box.

HIDES—Are in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote flint hides at 17@18c, dry-salted at 15@16c, and green-salted at 8½@9c.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The prices of the leaf continue to rule firm, and are advancing, which is having the effect to increase the firmness of the manufactured article. We quote Virginia brands at from 65c to $1 15, Kentucky and Missouri brands at 65 to 75c per lb.

OFFAL—Stocks are light, and merchants find it difficult to fill their orders. Prices steady. We quote bran at $21@22 per ton, shorts at $24@26 per ton, shipstuff at $27@28, and middling at $30 @32 per ton.

OILS—Prices are firm. Lard oil is selling at $1 10@1 25 for Nos. 1 and 2, coal oil at 27@30c, and benzine at 18@20c per gallon; linseed oil 91c@$1 01

ONION SETS—Are in good request, and sales are made at the following prices:

Red, per bushel	$7 00
White, per bushel	10 00@11 00
Top Onions, per bushel	3 00@3 50

SEED POTATOES—The market is well supplied with the various varieties. Prices for Harrison, Buckeye, peach-blow, London lady, and russets range from $1 65 to 2 25 per bbl. Early rose command $4 50 to 7 00; Bermuda $10 00, and Brazilian $10 00 per bu.

SALT—Prices are steady. We quote:

Large barrels at	$2 65
Small	2 10
Small dairy	2 60
Table salt, small barrels	2 50@2 75

SOAP—Prices are steady. We quote German No. 1 at 8@8½c; No. 2 at 7@7½c, and rosin at 6@6½c per lb.

SEEDS—A good demand prevails, and we quote:

Hempseed	$3 00@3 50
Clover	10 10@10 50
Sapling clover	14 75@15 00
Timothy	6 50@6 75
Blue grass clean	[illegible]
" " extra	[illegible]
Orchard	[illegible]
Red Top	[illegible]
Millet	[illegible]
Hungarian	[illegible]
Spring barley seed	[illegible]
Spring wheat	1 50@1 75

STARCH—We quote pure starch at 6½@7½c per lb. Gloss starch commands 10@11c, and corn starch 10@11c per pound.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Receipts find quick sale, and buyers are paying 9@9½c per lb for tallow, and 7@8c per lb for grease.

WHISKY—Raw whisky was in moderate demand to-day, and light sales are reported at 95c, tax paid.

Louisville Cotton Market.

Lassitude and weakness are the distinguishing features of the cotton market. Buyers are operating with caution, and, notwithstanding the future is not encouraging to holders, they make concessions with reluctance; and some of them are holding their stocks out of the market. We quote:

Middling	21½@21¾
Low middling	20¾
Good ordinary	18¾
Ordinary	16 @18¾

The New York Journal of Commerce of the 11th contains the following tables of receipts and exports of cotton for the week ending April 8, and the stock now on hand, as compiled by Messrs. Easton & Co., brokers:

	Receipts. Bales.	Stock. Bales.	Exp'ts to Great Britain. Bales.	Exp'ts to Cont'l. Bales.
New Orleans	19,817	174,684	1,881	20,417
Mobile	3,595	38,672	19,834	1,500
Galveston	4,367	30,373	9,338	....
Florida	47	....	....	....
Savannah	4,820	48,089	3,884	4,823
Charleston	2,819	15,379	....	359
New York	8,130	39,300	5,136	3,357
Boston, Philadelphia & Baltimore	1,389	19,906	18	2,420
Total this week	43,942	394,884	31,197	30,349
Prev's'ly rep'ted	2,362,919	......	1,041,316	321,223
Total since Sept. 1, 1869	2,406,861	374,884	1,072,713	351,582
Same time last y'r	1,818,835	344,300	720,371	242,271

We give below the receipts and exports of cotton at the ports for the several weeks since September 1, and for the corresponding dates of the last two years:

For the week ending	1867-68—Bls. Re'ts.	1867-68—Bls. Exp'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Re'ts.	1868-69—Bls. Exp'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Re'ts.	1869-70—Bls. Exp'ts.
Sept. 5	4,338	1,389	4,130	2,369	3,429	1,339
Sept. 12	5,960	2,278	11,305	1,372	11,306	1,389
Sept. 19	8,178	1,848	19,978	2,494	26,360	1,307
Sept. 26	17,828	1,438	28,311	4,703	43,341	4,379
Oct. 3	18,078	1,414	34,798	6,804	54,629	9,823
Oct. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	44,098	10,349	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	52,321	16,847	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 31	[illegible]	7,791	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nov. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	63,797
Dec. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec. 19	104,903	[illegible]	90,012	51,434	110,019	64,801
Dec. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,173	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	74,795	[illegible]	101,839	47,417
Jan. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,177	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 13	94,394	39,445	[illegible]	[illegible]	97,898	71,347
Feb. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,747	71,597
Mch. 5	77,451	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mch. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	67,325	[illegible]
Mch. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14,146	43,657	[illegible]
Mch. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56,081	76,107
Apl. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	33,219	58,341	41,474	[illegible]
Apl. 9	43,345	33,475	81,751	43,478	43,913	70,448

STOCKS IN THE INTERIOR TOWNS, APRIL 8.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga	19,436	14,950
Columbus, Ga	12,400	11,270
Macon, Ga	12,860	6,278
Selma, Ala	5,234	5,375
Montgomery, Ala	3,339	5,218
Memphis, Tenn	16,536	19,819
Nashville, Tenn	5,548	4,983
Total	80,350	67,994

STATISTICAL POSITION.

	1870—Bales.	1869—Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	455,000	318,960
Afloat from India	103,000	265,600
Afloat from America	218,000	152,000
Stock in London	59,830	78,760
Afloat for London	22,000	68,000
Stock in Havre	55,680	45,962
Afloat for Havre	60,398	30,702
Stock in Bremen	7,878	5,239
Afloat for Bremen	19,152	7,937
Stock in U. S. ports	374,381	344,050
Stock in interior towns	80,350	67,994
Total	1,455,772	1,322,624
Excess in visible supply		133,148

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 40,000 bales, same time 1869, 65,000 bales.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market continues buoyant and steady, and the tendency of prices is still upward. Receipts at this point are fully up to the expectations of the most sanguine, and the supremacy of Louisville is still fully maintained. The increased consumption of this and foreign countries, and the small stocks of Virginia and Maryland leaf, warrant the belief that prices will continue to rule high for all grades during the season. The sales to-day at six of the auction warehouses amounted to 278 hhds, and the market closed strong.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 57 hhds: 1 hhd medium bright wrapper from Hart county at $36; 3 hhds old leaf from Hancock county at $14, 12 50, 12 25; 1 hhd leaf from Weakley county, Tenn., $12 50; 3 hhds leaf from Henderson county at $13 25, 10, 10; 1 hhd leaf from Daviess county at $11 25; 1 hhd good leaf from Henderson county at $16; 10 hhds lugs and trash from Daviess county at $6 70, 6 70, 5 95, 6 50, 5, 5 10, 5 35, 5 50, 6 35, 5 50; 2 hhds low leaf from Barren county at $8 40, 8 20; 1 hhd medium leaf from Hart county at $10; 3 hhds lugs from McLean county at $7 10, 7, 7 10; 3 hhds frozen lugs from Ohio county at $8 50, 5 35, 5; 1 hhd lugs from Green county at $7 40; 1 hhd low leaf from Green county at $8 45; 7 hhds lugs from Oldham county at $7 40, 8 10, 8 40, 8 50, 7 30, 8 00, 7 60; 3 hhds common leaf from Carroll county at $10, 9, 9; 8 hhds frozen lugs from Daviess county at $5 50, 5 55, 5 10, 5, 5 80, 5 25, 5 60, 5 70; 3 hhds common leaf from Todd county at $8 40, 8 65, 8 80; 6 hhds lugs and low leaf from Butler and Meade counties at $8 65, 7 85, 6 95, 7 40, 7 20, 8.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 42 hhds: 4 hhds Clarksville new leaf at $10@11 75, 1 hhd Hancock county new lugs at $5 85, 3 hhds Hancock county new leaf at $8 10@8 95, 1 hhd Simpson county new leaf at $8 45, 1 hhd Logan county new lugs at $7 40, 3 hhds Logan county new leaf at $9 50@10, 8 hhds Henry county new lugs at $5 35@7 70, 14 hhds Henry county new leaf at $8@16 50, 4 hhds Ballard county new leaf at $17 75@26, 3 hhds old cutting leaf at $14@14 50.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 75 hhds: 2 hhds and 1 box Ballard county bright wrapper at $55, 28 50, 32 50; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at $18 75; 2 hhds Indiana leaf at $9 50, 8 40; 8 hhds Todd county leaf at $10 50, 10 25, 10 75, 10 50, 10 50, 9 10, 10 25, 9 80; 4 hhds Todd county lugs at $7 90, 8, 6 90, 7 50; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs and frozen at $7 50, 5 95, 7 70; 2 hhds Henry county common leaf at $8 10, 7 90; 2 hhds Henry county lugs at $7 20, 7; 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 20, 8 40; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $7 10, 7 10, 7 10; 7 hhds Tennessee leaf at $10, 9 20, 8 80, 9 30, 8 80, 9 30, 8 50; 3 do do lugs at $7 70, 6 40, 7 90; 1 hhd Barren county old leaf at $11 75; 2 hhds McLean county old leaf at $13 25, 12 75; 3 hhds Simpson county leaf at $10, 8 20, 8; 1 hhd Hart county common leaf at $8 50; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $7, 7, 7 20; 3 hhds Franklin county leaf at $15 75, 15, 13 75; 6 hhds Madison county leaf at $9 10, 8 60, 7 40, 6 50, 6 80; 4 hhds Marion county leaf at $7 70, 7 40, 7 90, 8; 7 hhds Trimble county leaf at $14 50, 14 25, 14 25, 14 75, 8 90, 8 70, 11 25; 3 hhds lugs and frozen at $5 95, 8, 7 70; 1 hhd Hancock county leaf at $8 90; 2 do lugs at $7 70, 6 70.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 58 hhds: 14 hhds Breckinridge county lugs, $6 40, 7 80, 5 50, 7 40, 7 40, 7 00, 8 10, 8 70, 7 70, 6 90, 7 90, 7 00, 6 90, 7 00; 3 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf, 8 70, 8 30, 8 90; 3 hhds Hardin county lugs, 6 95, 7 10, 7 60; 2 hhds Hardin county leaf, 9 10, 9 10; 8 hhds Henry county lugs, 8 10, 5 35, 7 55, 8 00, 8 80, 8 80, 8 80, 6 75; 2 hhds Henry county leaf, 13 75, 16 50; 6 hhds Adair county lugs, 7 00, 6 90, 7 10, 6 95, 7 90, 7 70; 2 hhds Adair county common leaf, 8 50, 8 50; 1 hhd Hart county lugs, 6 90; 1 hhd Green county lugs, 8 40; 1 hhd Green county common leaf, 8 75; 4 hhds Carroll county lugs 6 75, 7 90, 6 60, 7 90; 8 hhds Carroll county leaf, 9 40, 9 80, 8 00, 10 00, 10 50, 13 75, 14 00, 15; 2 hhds Russell county common lugs, 5 85, 7 90.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 33 hhds: 6 hhds Daviess county low leaf at $5 10, 6, 7 90, 5 90, 7 30, 10 25; 3 hhds Larue county lugs and leaf at 5 10, 6 20, 9 80; 10 hhds Henry county lugs and leaf at $7 20, 7 50, 9 10, 9 50, 5 55, 5 90, 14, 9 80, 7 30, 7; 6 hhds Hart county at $8 90, 8 90, 7, 9 20, 10 25, 10 50; 3 hhds Simpson county at $7 50, 8, 11; 5 hhds Barren county at $7 20, 9 90, 7 60, 9 20, 9.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 14 hhds: 1 hhd Green county lugs at $7 65; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $11; 3 hhds do low leaf at $8 40, 8 90, 9 65; 6 hhds Hart county lugs at $7 40, 8 70, 8 10, 8, 8, 8; 1 hhd Meade county lugs at $7; 2 hhds Taylor county lugs at $6 65, 8 70.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The stocks of sugars and coffee held here, though sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, are not large. A good jobbing demand is reported, and we quote New Orleans sugars—

Choice	12¾@13¼
Prime	12 @13
Fully fair	11½@12¼
Fair	11 @12
Common	10 @11

REFINED SUGARS—We quote:

Hard standard	13¾@14¼
A's	13 @13½
B's	13 @13¼
Extra C	12¾@13
C's	12½@12¾
Yellow	12 @12½
Molasses sugar	10½@11
Demerara sugar	13½@13¾

COFFEE—We quote:

Choice Rio	23 @23½c.
Prime Rio	22 @22½c.
Good Rio	21 @21½c.
Fair Rio	20 @21 c.
Common Rio	18 @19 c.
Laguayra	22½@23½c.
Java	28 @30 c.
Ceylon	24 @25 c.

MOLASSES—A good demand for New Orleans molasses is reported, and sales are made at 75 to 85c in bbls and half bbls. Sirups are steady at 50c to $1 per gal. Sorghum is in light demand, with occasional sales at 45 to 50c per gal.

RICE—Dealers report ample stocks, and prices range from 7 to 8c for Louisiana and Carolina qualities.

Louisville Grain Market.

The most prominent feature in this department of trade is the firmness and advancing tendency of prices for corn. Stocks of prime shelled are light, and sales of 1,000 bushels were made to-day at $1 per bushel, sacks included.

EAR CORN—Is firm at 87@90c in bulk.

OATS—Are steady, and prime feed oats command 60c in bulk, and 63@65c, sacks included. Seed oats are firm at 70@72c, sacks included, for white and black.

RYE—There is a moderate demand for rye, and sales from store are made at 90 to 95c.

WHEAT—The market is quiet with light receipts; the various grades of Mediterranean, amber and white command from $1 05 to $1 15 on arrival, and $1 10 to $1 20 from store.

MALT—Is in fair request, and stocks of Canada malt are light. We quote spring malt at 90c@$1 00; fall at $1 25@1 30 per bushel. Rye malt is held at $1 10, and corn malt at $1 25 per bu.

Louisville Flour Market.

There was fair activity in the flour market to-day, and a good demand from home buyers and for shipment is reported. Dealers are well supplied, and prices are steady. We note sales today of 1,000 bbls various grades within the range of quotations. Low grades are in active demand, and prices have an advancing tendency. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 00
Extra family	5 @5 50
A No. 1	5 50@6 25
Fancy	6 50@7 25
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00
Buckwheat	7 50@8 00

Louisville Produce Market.

APPLES—Are in fair request, and values are steady; sales are made at from $4 to 4 50 for fair to prime qualities, and $5 50 to 6 00 for strictly choice grades.

BUTTER—Country butter commands from 20 to 25c for common to good cooking qualities, while prime to choice lots command from 27 to 30c per lb on arrival; Western Reserve butter is steady at 30@32c; New York butter is in light supply and nominal. We quote 35@38c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Bolted meal is firm at $4@4 10 per barrel, loose, and kiln-dried is steady, with a moderate demand at $4 75.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged and finds a ready market at 28 to 30c per pound on arrival.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is quiet and fairly supplied. We quote dried apples at 11@12c; dried peaches, ¼'s, at 8@9c; ½'s at 7@7½c per lb.

EGGS—Receipts are liberal and prices are weak at 16@17c per doz on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are in fair request, and strictly prime to choice lots command 70@75c per lb.; mixed are nominal.

POTATOES—This market is steady and holders are asking $1 65@1 75 per barrel, packed and in shipping order; some lots of peachblows are held out of the market.

Louisville Provision Market.

While it is difficult to arrive at satisfactory conclusions in regard to the immediate future of the provision market, it seems to be very generally conceded that firmness will mark the course of prices, and some parties contend that quotations, as the season advances, will be higher than those which prevailed at corresponding periods last season. In view of all the facts, the conclusion is inevitable that the present is a more favorable time to lay in stocks than any period likely to occur during the remainder of the season. Mess pork is held very firm at $28, and rump pork ranges from $23 50 to $24.

BACON—A moderate order demand is reported and prices rule firm. We quote clear sides 16½c; clear rib sides 16@16½c; shoulders 12½@12¾c. Hams are steady at 17½@18c for sugar-cured, with sales at 18¼@19c for preferred brands. Plain command 16@17c for country and city cure.

BULK MEATS—Are steady, with limited transactions at 15¼@15½c for clear sides, 15@15¼c for clear rib sides, and 10¾@11c for shoulders.

LARD—Is firm and in good demand. We quote prime tierce at 16¼c; prime keg at 17¼@17½c, and caddies at 18@18½c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, April 11, 1870.

CATTLE—The market opened with offerings of only 125 head, which was less than one-half the number usually on sale on Mondays. The sales amounted to less than 100 head, which shows that there was but little done. Prices ruled fully 25 cents higher on best grades, and, owing to the light supply, holders asked an advance, which they obtained in some few sales, yet buyers manifested a disposition to fight the advance by refusing to buy, except such stuff as they were forced to obtain to meet the wants of their customers; and, unless fresh arrivals come in pretty freely, the market will advance still further, as butchers will be forced to accept the situation and buy at any prices asked by holders. This was a good day for drovers, and they saw the point and made use of it. We have heretofore said that stock was scarce in the surrounding country, and our predictions are coming to pass. We now give grades and prices. Fancy grades, consisting of Durhams and half breeds weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, smooth and well fatted, sold for $7 25@7 75; choice and extra, consisting of fleshy fat cows, heifers and steers, sold at $6 50@7; rough, but fat, at $5 75@6 25; common grades at $4 75@5 50, and yearlings at $3 50@4 per 100 lbs gross. J. E. Bell shipped 2 car loads to the Eastern market on yesterday. The markets East are reported more favorable, and shippers are once more on the market, and will buy all the heavy cattle offered in this market. Fresh milch cows continue about the same price. We quote at $30@75, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The market remains about the same. We quote for light grades at $4 50@5 50; heavy, well-fatted, weighing over 100 lbs, at $5 75@7 25 per 100 lbs, gross.

HOGS—The arrivals were fair and prices are firm at last week's quotations. Shippers are buying a good many, and we continue to quote light at $7@7 50, medium at $8@8 25, and heavy, corn-fed, weighing 250 to 300 lbs, at $8 75@9 per 100 lbs gross.

HORSES AND MULES.—There have been but few of this class of stock on sale or being shipped South, and the market remains about the same as reported heretofore. Good work mules are in demand, also good horses are in demand.

SAFES.

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,

The only manufacturers in Louisville of

Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, use Sargent's Celebrated Bank Locks, also make

Bank Vaults, Jail Work, &c., &c.

All work guaranteed as represented.

91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom-house,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The *Most* Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS--SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity and very often given in combination with other elements [illegible] to the physicians, and often hazardous in their [illegible]

My purpose is to present to the me[illegible] this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

ja1 deod&weowly

Shelby County Bonds!

THE bonds of Shelby county, issued for the benefit of the Shelby Railroad Company, bear 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the city of Louisville. The act authorizing their issue has been approved by a judgment of the Court of Appeals, and we thus have the assurance that they are a mortgage upon $8,000,000 of property. We are selling them at 80 cents and accrued interest. There is no safer or cheaper bond upon the market. They may be registered at the option of the holder. For sale by the banks and bankers of the city of Louisville, and by JAS. A. EDWARDS & CO., Shelbyville, Ky.

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DENTIST.

New Dental Laboratory.

DR. M. L. S. BUCKNER,

(With Dr. Redman), No. 30 Chestnut st., is prepared to insert artificial teeth on any base desired. First-class work at reasonable rates.

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Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1870.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One copy, by mail...... [illegible]
Six Months...... [illegible]
Three months...... [illegible]
One month...... [illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, [illegible] cents, payable to the carrier, or [illegible] per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail...... [illegible]
One Year, delivered in the city...... [illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, [illegible] per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for [illegible] cents, seven times a week, [illegible] cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year...... [illegible]
Single copy, six months...... [illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each...... [illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each...... [illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each...... [illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—[illegible] per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, [illegible]; two months, [illegible]; three months, [illegible]; every other day one month, [illegible]; two months, [illegible]; three months, [illegible].

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" [illegible] cents per line, "City Items" [illegible] cents per line, "Local Notices" [illegible] cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.
Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.
Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 per cent. additional.
All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.
All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $2. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.		Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.
	1:00 9:30	Eastern Mail......	7:40	4:00
9:15	3:15	Eastern Mail......		
	3:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:45	
9:45	9:30 1:00	Short Line......	7:40	1:00
	12:00	St Louis Mail......	7:40	2:30
	1:00 12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail......	7:40	4:00
	3:30	Memphis, Eliz., Clarksville & N. O. Mail......	9:30	10:30
	10:00 11:30 12:00	Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l		3:00 10:30
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich. Branch Mail......		2:25
	2:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:40 12:00	Lex. & Frank't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't	6:30	
	3:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 12:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail......		9:00 6:30
	1:45 12:00	Shelbyville Mail......	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage.		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington "		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 113.

Mexican advices report peace restored in Colima.

To-day will be partially observed in New York as a holiday.

Lady Franklin arrived in San Francisco yesterday from Panama.

The Workingmen's Colorado Co-operative Association start for Denver May 2d.

The 54th anniversary of the New York Female Bible Society was celebrated yesterday.

The Governor General of Canada is in Chicago. He is probably watching the Fenian Convention.

Three steamers, seized by the Government, were sold at auction in New York yesterday, realizing $2,300.

The Lowell (Mass.) Hamilton Corporation will stop work for the manufacture of printed fabrics on Monday for two weeks.

Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, was yesterday chosen by the Legislature a regent of the University.

Edward E. Tucker, a Chicago commission merchant, disappeared very mysteriously on the 6th instant, and has not since been heard from.

One hundred and sixty actions were on Wednesday commenced in the Passaic county (N. J.) Circuit Court against the Erie railroad for alleged over-charges in freightage.

Bishop Odenheimer has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of New Jersey recommending collections for the Jews in various churches in the Diocese.

Capt. Gadsden, formerly of the Arago, a passenger on the City of Brussels, writes to a friend in New York city that the vessel was all right, and would reach Liverpool about May 1st.

The schooner Emily Curtis, from Matanzas for New York, lost overboard four men who were furling a flying jib in a gale. A heavy sea was running, and it was impossible to save them.

The Donahoe refinery, in Oil City, Pennsylvania, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $8,000; no insurance. Three narrow gauge cars standing alongside were destroyed. Loss $4 000.

A son of Lopez, who is studying law in New York, refuses to believe the reports of the death of his father. He claims that the report from Lisbon was manufactured to affect the news that Lopez had turned on his pursuers.

There was a heavy landslide on the Dutchess and Columbia railroad at Plum Point, N. Y., on Wednesday. Both tracks were covered for one hundred feet in Clay twelve feet deep. Passengers and baggage have to be transferred.

The Fenian Congress in Chicago continues to do business with closed doors. It is stated that the constitution is being revised, but an impression prevails that an excited discussion is in progress on the subject of an immediate raid on Canada.

A number of laborers who had struck for higher wages and been replaced by others made an attack on their successors, in Bergen, N. J., yesterday, and succeeded in driving them from work. They attempted the same game in Jersey City, but were repulsed by the police.

On Wednesday, and for the seventh time within a few years, an explosion occurred in the fire-works manufactory of Mr. Hadfield, Williamsburg, N. Y. The explosion was terrific, utterly destroying the building, and severely burning Samuel Cochrane and two other persons.

Thomas, the Wall street operator, who quietly walked off the other day with some $6,000 in Kansas bonds, is still missing. He appears to have been the party who previously swindled the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. Kissan & Co., and Bailey, Long & Co. of large amounts.

Lieutenant General Sheridan leaves for the extreme western points of his command in Utah and the scenes of the Indian troubles. He was entertained at the Union League Club in New York on Wednesday evening at an elegant dinner, at which some twenty or thirty other guests were present.

The Exchange Hotel, with furniture, &c., in Franklin, Pennsylvania, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss $125,000 to $136,000; insurance $34,000. Many surrounding buildings were damaged, and the whole town in that vicinity was stampeded, causing much additional loss in moving furniture and goods.

The last spike in the track of the Terre Haute, Vandalia & St. Louis Railroad, west of the Wabash river, was driven by George Farrington, Esq., at the State line yesterday afternoon. The bridge over the Wabash at Terre Haute will be finished next week, and then the entire line, 165 miles, will have been completed.

A daughter of Isaac Ferguson, aged ten years, was run over by freight cars of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad in Terre Haute, Ind., last night, and injured so severely that she died in forty minutes. The child was attending school near the scene of the accident, and was crossing the road for water when the cars struck her.

The New York Sun of yesterday says the cabinet is to be reconstructed at a reasonably early day. That is certain beyond doubt. That all that can now be regarded as determined upon is the following: Fish will leave the State Department, and succeed Mr. Motley as minister to England. Mr. Hoar will resign his place as Attorney General. Mr. Fish will not be succeeded by Gen. B. F. Butler. President Grant has never had the slightest intention of inviting Gen. Butler into his cabinet. Reports to the contrary, so industriously circulated, do not merit the least credence. There is not and cannot be any cordiality of feeling between the two men, and their relations are not likely to become more intimate than now.

The Democratic Executive Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of Louisville is called by the Chairman, Isaac Caldwell, Esq., for Saturday, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Anzeiger office. Business of importance will be brought before the committee, and a prompt and full attendance is requested.

☞ Three brothers, bearing a remarkable resemblance to each other, recently went into the same barber shop, and on the same day, to be shaved, one going in the morning, the other at noon, and the third at night. When the last one appeared, the barber, who was a German, dropped his razor in astonishment, and exclaimed: "Vell, dat man has de fastest beard I never saw! I shaves him dis morning, shaves him at dinner-times, and he comes back now mit his beard so long as never vash."

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Fourth Meeting in One Week.

Election of Six Commissioners of Public Charities and Other City Officers.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

Present—President Bubel and all the members.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A message was received from the Mayor submitting the claim of Isaac Caldwell, Esq., as attorney of the city at Frankfort, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A message was received from the Mayor suggesting the sale and removal of the frame building in the jail-yard, which was referred to the Committee on Court-house and Public Buildings.

Mr. Byrne presented a petition from the executors of James Guthrie's estate and from G. Spratt in relation to the closing of a street, which was referred to the Engineer, Attorney, the Street Committee of the Western district, and Messrs. Gies and Gault.

Mr. Byrne presented a petition from Thomas Jones and others, asking that a fire-alarm box be placed in Shippingport, which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. Byrne submitted a communication from Gen. L. M. St. John in reference to a change of grade of east Main street, &c., which was referred to the joint Street Committees of the Eastern District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Work House $1,513 01, expenses for March, 1870.

Assistant street hands, Eastern District, pay for February, 1870.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution the two Boards met in joint session, when the following city officers were elected:

Commissioners of Charitable Institutions—Dr. Lewis Rogers, Wm. Long, Jas. S. Barret, M. A. Downing, P. Bannon, and E. B. Owsley.

Physician Eastern District—Dr. J. Wood Crawford.

Sexton Western Cemetery—William White.

Inspectors of Flour—R. H. Webb and Peter Smith.

Inspectors of Liquids—Chas. Adams and Frank Westbay.

Inspectors of Beef, Pork, Lard, &c.—Jno. Jones and Michael Hargadon.

Inspectors of Coal, Wood and Lime—W. R. Hydes and Wm. McDonald.

Inspectors of Brick and Stone Work—Henry Curling and E. N. Gibbs.

Inspectors of Carpenters' Work—Joseph Smith and Gideon Shryock.

Inspectors of Painting—W. O. Williams and J. E. Sacksteder.

Inspectors of Plastering—R. Read and William Stewart.

Wharfmaster—Charles Kremer.

Back Tax Collector, Eastern District—L. Snapp.

Back Tax Collector, Western District—George Shiveley.

Street Commissioners—Thomas Shanks, Arthur Hider, and Henry Baldwin.

SEPARATE SESSION.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Wednesday, April 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

Attest: OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 14, 1870.

Present—All the members, except Mr. Gray.

An adjourning resolution to Thursday evening, April 21, was adopted.

The journal of the previous meeting was read and approved.

The Mayor submitted a communication calling the attention of the Council to the fact that the new charter requires the building of a city hall, and urged early action in regard to the matter. He also suggested the propriety of having a room set apart as a Merchants' Exchange and place of meeting for the Board of Trade. It was referred to the joint committees on Court-house and City Building and the joint Committees on Assessments.

Mr. O'Connor submitted a communication from P. and M. Peiffer offering to sell 8¼ acres of ground to the city for work-house purposes, which was referred to the joint committees on Work-house and the City Engineer.

JOINT SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen appeared and the two Boards went into joint session for the election of certain city officers.

Dr. Lewis Rogers, J. S. Barret, Wm. Long, Pat. Bannon, and M. A. Downing were elected Commissioners of Public Charities, when, after three tie ballots between Robt. Snyder and James Osborne, Mr. Dix moved to postpone the election a half hour.

Mr. McAteer moved to postpone three hours.

Mr. Duncan moved to lay the last motion on the table, which was lost by a vote of 13 to 16.

Mr. Long then moved that the gentlemen nominating the candidates draw straws. Withdrawn.

Mr. Gilpin moved that the Presidents of the two boards draw straws.

Mr. Long moved to lay all the pending motions on the table, which was lost by a tie vote.

The motion of Mr. Dix was then carried.

Mr. Mitchell arrived, and a motion to reconsider the last vote was carried.

Mr. Osborne's name was then withdrawn and that of E. Boyd Owsley put in nomination. The vote was taken, and Mr. Owsley elected by one majority.

Dr. J. Woods Crawford was elected Physician of the Eastern District.

Wm. White was elected Sexton of the Western Cemetery.

Charles K. Adams and J. C. Westboy were elected City Gaugers.

R. H. Webb and P. Smith were elected Flour Inspectors.

M. Hargadon and —— Jones were elected Inspectors of beef, pork, lard and butter.

Wm. Hydes and Wm. McDonald were elected Inspectors of coal, wood and lime.

Henry Curling and E. N. Gibbs were elected inspectors of brick and stone work.

Jos. Smith and Gideon Shryock were elected inspectors of carpenters' work.

W. O. Williams and J. Ed. Sacksteder were elected inspectors of painters' work.

Richard Read and Chas. Stewart were elected inspectors of plasterers' work.

Chas. Kremer was elected wharfmaster.

Linton A. Snapp was elected back tax collector of the Eastern district.

John Shively was elected back tak collector of the Western district.

Arthur Hyder, Thos. P. Shanks, and T. C. Baldwin were elected street commissioners.

The joint session then arose and the Council adjourned.

Attest: JNO. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

MOONLIGHT DISTILLERS.

Five Prisoners Taken From the U. S. Marshal—Narrow Escape From Assassination.

Last week, Deputy U. S. Marshal D. S. Jackson was sent on a mission to Butler county, in this State, to arrest several parties for illicit distilling. Arriving at Morgantown, the county seat of Butler county, Mr. Jackson hired a conveyance and proceeded about four miles beyond that town, where he arrested Dan. Kitchen, Tom Kitchen, Milton Hill, Jake Baker and Henry Barnes. After the arrests were made, Marshal Jackson left the prisoners at Hill's house under guard and proceeded further to arrest a man named Spencer, but, not finding Spencer at home, he went to the still-house where the illicit distilling had been going on, and emptied all the tubs. On his return he fortunately took a different road to that he went, and when he arrived at Hill's house he found that all the prisoners had been rescued by the citizens in the neighborhood, and that citizens and prisoners were at a bridge which they expected Jackson would cross on his return secreted, with the intention of shooting him. Upon hearing this news Marshal Jackson gave up the chase for the time being, but will leave the city in a few days with enough force to prevent a rescue. The last information the Marshal had of the still was that it was running guarded by twenty armed men.

The Feast of the Passover.

To-day is Good Friday, and also the commencement of the Jewish Festival of the Passover. This festival was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites remaining intact on the night of the destruction of the first-born in Egypt, immediately preceding the exodus from that country. Originally it was observed by sacrificing Passover lambs toward the evening of the 14th of the first Hebrew spring month (now Nisan), and eating them on the following night, as well as by excluding all leaven from the meals of that evening and the following seven days, the first and last of which were observed as holy. Since the final destruction of the Temple at Jerusalem the Passover has been celebrated by eating unleavened bread during the eight days, by abstinence from labor on the first two and last two, and by the observance of the first and second evenings of various domestic rites commemorative of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, including the recital of Scriptural and legendary narratives and familiar conversation on the same national event and the chanting of psalms.

Religious Anniversaries.

A number of religious bodies will hold their anniversary meetings in this city the present year, viz: The Baptist Ministers' Meeting of Kentucky will meet in the Walnut-street Baptist Church, on Saturday, April 30. The annual sermon by Elder George Varden, Ph.D.; alternate, Elder G. W. Harris. The Baptist General Association will meet at the same place on Monday, the 2d of May. Introductory sermon by Elder James A. Kirtley; alternate, Elder A. D. Sears. The Southern Baptist Convention will meet at the same place on Thursday, May 5th. Convention sermon by Rev. J. L. Burrows. The Presbyterian General Assembly will meet in the Second Presbyterian Church, Thursday, May 19th. Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson will preach the annual sermon.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Memphis, Tennessee, commencing May 4th. The delegates from this city will leave here May 23.

A Policeman Bitten by a Dog.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the alarm of fire was sounding from box No. 75, Lieutenant David Needy started along Twelfth street to catch the hook and ladder so as to ride to the fire. At the corner of Twelfth and Market streets he was attacked by a large Newfoundland dog, which bit him on the calf of the leg. Lieutenant Needy then drew his pistol to shoot the animal, but, having an eye to the safety of passers-by, desisted. Knowing the dog to be a vicious one, the officer sent for his shot-gun, and followed the dog to the corner of Fourteenth and Green streets, where he fired two loads of buckshot into the dog's side. Fully five hundred people were running helter skelter, to and fro when the excitement was at its highest, and Lieutenant Needy deserves much credit in ridding the city of such a pest. The owner of the dog threatened to sue Lieutenant Needy for the value of the animal, which he places at $10,000.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

SPRING chickens are in market.

SUFFICIENT rain fell last night to allay the dust.

EGGS and dyestuffs are in demand with the children.

ED. JOHNSON was arrested and placed in jail yesterday as a suspected felon.

MR. [illegible] has just completed a handsome residence on Portland avenue.

THE weekly session of the Chancery Court, Hon. T. B. Cochran, Chancellor, will be held this morning.

THE Central Passenger Railway Company is again issuing tickets. The other lines refuse to receive them for fare.

H. T. STANTON, Esq., editor of the Maysville Bulletin, arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the Galt House.

JOHN KINKEAD and John Kellar were arrested during the day yesterday for being drunk and disorderly on the streets.

THE Sabbath-school Convention of the Elkhorn Baptist Association will be held at Georgetown on Saturday and Sunday next.

HETTIE TAYLOR, a negro girl charged with stealing $24 75 from Mrs. Dr. L. E. Eidy, was held in $300 to answer, by the City Court yesterday.

SEVENTY-FIVE Federal soldiers from Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, left on the Louisville and Nashville railroad for New Orleans yesterday.

THE anniversary exercises of St. Paul's Episcopal Sabbath School will be held at the Church, Sixth street near Walnut, next Sunday afternoon.

CHARLIE KREAMER, the successful candidate for the office of Wharfmaster, entertained the Council with a handsome supper at Rufer's last night.

THE work of recurbing the pavement around the old cemetery, on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, has commenced in earnest.

THE West End police complain of the inactivity of the dead-animal contractor. They say that dogs, &c., are left on the streets three and four days before they are hauled off.

ALONZO PELTON alias Wm. Moore, the fugitive from justice from Ohio, was committed to jail by the City Court yesterday, to await a requistion. He is indicted in the police court of Cincinnati for burglary.

CAPT. ASHCRAFT, Deputy U. S. Marshal arrived here yesterday with Richard Jones and J. C. Watson, who are charged with the murder of a negro in Webster county some time since. The men were lodged in jail.

THE Governor has issued an official proclamation offering a reward of $500 each for the apprehension of the two convicted murderers, John Smith and B. F. Mickey, who escaped from the jail in this city on Monday last.

CAPT. GEO. W. LEVI, in going to the fire in his fine buggy yesterday, had the misfortune to collide with a street car, breaking the buggy to pieces. Capt. Levi made a very narrow escape, yet, strange to say, did not receive a scratch.

YESTERDAY afternoon, a butcher named Gray loaded his wagon with young calves which were tied together in a barbarous manner. He brought them from New Albany in this condition, and the poor brutes must necessarily have suffered great torture.

CÆSAR JOHNSON, a negro boy about eleven years of age, notorious in the lower portion of the city as a till-tapper, was before the City Court yesterday charged with stealing about seven dollars from Mrs. Burns, and held in three hundred dollars to answer.

THE alarm of fire from box 75, corner of Portland avenue and Bridge street, about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by shavings burning. They were ignited from fire left by the burning of the cooper shops across the canal some weeks since.

THE holy rite of confirmation will be administered in St. John's church, Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, this evening. Services to begin at 8¼ o'clock. The Right Reverend Bishop Smith, Senior Bishop of the diocese, will officiate. Seats free.

THE Terre Haute, Ind., Express says: "Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, of Louisville, is at his father's residence near this city. He has recovered from his wrestle with the small-pox, but bears the marks of the fight in the shape of ugly discolorations of the skin upon his face and body."

A HIGH wind was blowing all day yesterday and the dust was very disagreeable. In fact it was so numerous that a person, after being out on the streets for a short time, was liable to taxation as real estate. It is stated as a positive fact that one man took home two corner lots—in his ears.

AT an election of officers of the Norma Club last night, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Henry Wellenvoss, President; W. J. Nold, Vice President; E. C. Nold, Secretary; Edward H. Cook, Assistant Secretary; John Ruby, Treasurer; Louis Butterweck, Assistant Treasurer; Chas. A. Garcin, Librarian.

PROF. CHASE and the young ladies of the Louisville Female High School visited the New Albany Glass Works yesterday. The Louisville City Railway Company kindly furnished one of their new excursion cars for the occasion, which took its load of precious freight the round trip without change of cars. The young ladies all returned highly pleased with their trip.

ON Monday last, at Mt. Vernon, Ky., a drunken man named Jones attempted to create a difficulty with Mr. T. J. Ballard and drew a pistol on him. Ballard turned to leave, when David Bethurem, an entire stranger to Ballard, drew a pistol and shot him in the side. Ballard then drew a knife and cut Bethurem in the abdomen. Neither of the wounds is serious.

THE Toledo, Ohio, Blade gives an account of the operations of a man named August Lotterbeak, who has been traveling through Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and other States, obtaining money by representing himself as a Mason in distress. The Blade gives the following description of the man: "Thirty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, sallow complexion, has dark hair, whiskers and mustache, brown; his weight is one hundred and sixty pounds."

THE New Albany Ledger says: "A good joke is told at the expense of Detective Bligh, of Louisville, which is too good to pass unnoticed. Last month Bligh went down to Rome to work up the Perry county safe-robbers, but, after two days' stay, failing to find any clew to them, returned by the Tarascon. On the trip up some thief robbed him of his pistol, taking it out of his belt on his person. Some people are wicked enough to believe that one of the safe-robbers did the job."

AMUSEMENTS.

The Skating Rink.

The Skating Rink, at Glover Hall, will be open this afternoon for roller-skating.

Forepaugh's Menagerie and Circus,

which has been delighting old and young here for several days, and has attracted its thousands, closed its successful sojourn last night, and will be off to Jeffersonville and New Albany bright and early this morning. The animals are in fine condition and present an unusually rare and large array. The circus, with its clowns, acrobats and daring equestrians, will not fail to be the great feature in the neighboring towns.

Mr. Beaman's Lecture.

The lecture last evening was a very able and interesting exposition of the doctrines of the Church of the New Jerusalem. This evening the subject will be "The Fall and its Consequences"—a subject of deep interest, and one viewed, in the theology of the new church, in a manner totally different from that in which it has heretofore been regarded. The lecture will be delivered at the New Jerusalem Chapel, on Chestnut street, between Second and Third, at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

The Opera House.

The Buckley Serenaders continue to amuse and entertain full houses. Their fund of quaint sayings and doings does not seem to diminish any in spite of the heavy drafts upon it. Last night they gave a rich bill of drolleries, burlesques and operatic travestie which was characterized by the peculiar excellence of their style of singing, dancing and performing. To-night they will give their last performance but two, and to-morrow, a grand matinee in which they will provide fun for the million. Miss Becker and that merry wag, Pete Lee, should be heard, and the specialties of the rest of the troupe enjoyed.

Henry T. Stanton's Poetical Readings

to-night, at Weisiger Hall, will present a pleasant opportunity of enjoying a rare intellectual treat. Mr. Stanton, who is the accomplished editor of the Maysville Bulletin, is known to our readers as a terse, vigorous writer, who wields a ready and prolific pen. He has written several poems which evince a rich imagination, a delicate, graceful fancy, and exceeding pathos. As a reader, he will not fail to infuse into what he may select all that culture, feeling, and taste can enrich. The following is the selection for the evening: Part first—Nameless, Sabbath School Bells, The Nasturtium Flower, Charity. Part second—The Faith She Plighted Me, The Bivouac, Type and Times, Under the Pines, The Moneyless Man. Part third—Heart Lesson, Fallen, Midnight Bells.

CITY BUSINESS.

Messrs. Magurn & Dobson, 249 Main street, are about to introduce here a "Fire Insurance Policy Expiration Book," the usefulness and convenience of which will be appreciated by every merchant as soon as he has an opportunity of seeing it. It is simple, compact, and perfect in its arrangement.

CITY FEATURES.

Original Fifty-cent Store,

[illegible] Fifth street. Strangers are invited to examine the large and varied assortment always on hand. An examination will in no wise incur an obligation to purchase. Catalogues sent free to any address.

Don't Forget

that [illegible] will have his thirty-fourth drawing at Lexington, Ky., April 28. Capital prize, [illegible], besides 449 prizes worth from $3 to [illegible]. Tickets only $1 or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner Third and Jefferson.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. have advertised this morning some very desirable real estate, to be sold at auction next Wednesday afternoon.

Base Balls and Bats

Just received at the Rubber Goods House, 116 Main street.

☞ Rembrandt Photographs—Webster makes them perfect—86 Fourth street.

Clothes Wringers Repaired

at the Rubber Goods House, Janney & Perry's.

Stillingia or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory.

"It is an indigenous perennial plant, grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives."

At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras sarsaparilla, and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

HOME TESTIMONY.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,
Louisville Transfer Company.

THE CITY RAILWAY.

The General Council Petitioned for Relief—The Enterprise to be Abandoned if Relief is not Afforded.

The following petition of the City Railway Company was laid before the General Council at a recent meeting. The petitioners state that the condition of the company is such that they are unable to fulfill the contracts made with the city for repairs to the streets, and if relief is not afforded the enterprise will have to be abandoned. The matter is one of great importance to our people, especially to the working classes, and they will be the principal sufferers if the enterprise is permitted to fail. The petition is as follows:

To His Honor the Mayor and the General Council of the City of Louisville:

The undersigned, managers of the Louisville City Railway Company, respectfully submit to your honorable body the following statements:

We had nothing to do with the construction of the road or with the making of the contract with the city. We came in the management of the road more than two years after it was in operation, and were ignorant of the condition of the company, or the previous results of its operations. We soon found that the road was not self-sustaining and that a heavy floating debt had accumulated against the company. We found that the projectors of the road had entered into a contract with the city that it was impossible for the company to carry out, the rate of fare being twenty per cent. lower than in the large and densely-populated cities, such as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, and fifty to one hundred per cent. lower than in most of the other cities of the country. We found that the requirements of the contract in regard to repairments on streets were such as had been found impracticable everywhere; and, so far as we have been able to learn, the railway companies in other cities, even with their higher rate of fare, have been released from this portion of their contract. We have done everything in our power to maintain the enterprise; we have managed the business of the road to the best of our ability and with careful and close economy. We have expended all the earnings of the road in the endeavor to, as far as possible, carry out the contract. We have not paid the interest on the bonds, nor have we paid one dollar to the stockholders. The company now owe forty-three thousand, four hundred and twenty-four dollars, past due coupons on their bonds, besides a large floating debt. We are, therefore, compelled to report, after an earnest effort to keep it up, that the enterprise must go down; and our citizens lose the advantages they have heretofore derived from it, unless some compromise can be agreed upon. We do not come to your honorable body as petitioners asking you to protect our personal interests. The amount of stock held by any member of the Board is too insignificant to be worth the effort to save it; but we come as representatives of an important enterprise, to consult as to what is best for the general interest in order to retain the great advantages our city and citizens have derived from it. By order of the General Council, suit has been brought against the company by the City Attorney, for repairs on streets. The company have filed a cross petition and counter-claim, which they believe to be a just one, for a much larger amount. We would respectfully suggest the following as a basis for compromise: The company to rebuild their road on Broadway that was taken up by order of the city; to withdraw and cancel all claims they may have against the city; to so reroute their road, as to afford the citizens of the western portion of the city or Portland the same facilities as they do the residents of the other portions of the city—that is, to carry them to the center or Sixth street for one fare.

The city to withdraw and cancel all claims for past delinquencies, to relieve the company from repairs of the streets, and reduce the license on the cars to five dollars.

We believe that the cost to the city of repairing the whole street will not be materially greater than the amount expended now, that the work is divided in such a manner as to render it entirely impracticable for either party to do it; and we also believe that, if these suggestions are adopted, we can (without an increase of fare) extend greater facilities to our citizens, and thus more than compensate for the relief extended.

The recent burning of our stables renders it important that the road should be reorganized, and we therefore respectfully request that this communication be referred to the joint Railroad Committee of the General Council, and that as early action may be had as practicable. We will open the books of the company to the committee, and render them any aid they may desire in their investigations.

JAMES BRIDGEFORD,
ARTHUR PETER,
J. G. BARRET,
A. C. SEMPLE,
M. KEAN,
C. G. DAVISON.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, April 15.

Owen Burns and Jacob Ropt were each fined $5 for drunkenness.

Andy Goodjahr, assault and battery on Charles Schoenbachler, fined $15.

Mrs. Napoleon, unlawfully injuring and destroying the flowers and shrubbery in the garden of Jno. M. Gildes; sent to the Grand Jury.

Mary Rose, cutting Mitchell McConnell with intent to kill; discharged.

Alonzo Pelton, fugitive from justice from Ohio; committed.

Hettie Taylor, stealing $24 75 from Dr. L. E. Eddy; $300 to answer.

Cæsar Johnson, stealing about $7 from Maria Burns; $300 to answer.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

GEN. JOHN M. HARLAN SPECIAL JUDGE.

The Police Commissioners are not Personally Liable for Wages of Their Detectives.

John R. Walker vs. Benoni Figg, Shively and Brinley. The plaintiff says he was employed in the secret service of the Police Commissioners for a term of one year, at a salary of $1,500 per year, that he filled his part of the agreement, but they had only paid him a portion of the money due him for said services. He brings this action to recover the balance (about $950) from the defendants, claiming that they are personally responsible to him for the amount unpaid.

A large number of witnesses were examined, proving that Mr. Walker had been employed, and that he had to all appearances performed the duties for which he was employed, and developing some facts in reference to the operations of the police department which were not intended to be made public.

The counsel for the defense then made a motion for a non-suit, which was argued at length, and sustained by the court. The plaintiff then moved the court for leave to amend the prayer of his petition, so as to pray for judgment against the commissioners in their official capacity, which was overruled. Then the plaintiff, by his counsel, moved to amend the petition so as to charge that the defendants did receive as commissioners funds sufficient to pay the plaintiff's claim, but had not paid him, and this was overruled.

And then the court instructed the jury to find for the defendants as in case of a non-suit.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic Convention.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have just returned to the city from a few days' trip through the county, and I wish to speak a few words to the Democracy of Louisville in regard to the feeling of the country Democrats with reference to a speedy organization of the party, in view of the approaching contest with Fifteenth-amendment Radicalism. They unanimously demand the holding of a county convention, and are wondering why the Executive Committee for the county of Jefferson do not take steps to secure a fair and full representation of the party in the nominating convention. They declare that they will, under no circumstances, support any candidate who will not submit his claims to the conventional action of the Democratic party, but they demand that time be given for a full representation of the unconquerable friends of free government in the county. Will not the committee consult and act at once?

In this connection I will say that that sterling Democrat, Capt. David S. Martin, who is a candidate for Jailer, is gaining strength daily in the sections of the county in which I have been. His past devotion to his party, and his prompt assertion of a determination to regard the voice of his party, as expressed in convention, is winning him "golden opinions" everywhere.

I was much pleased to see an appointment by General W. L. Jackson, candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, to speak at the Court-house to-morrow night. I trust that every Democrat who can come out will attend this speaking, as that distinguished gentleman will doubtless sound the key-note of the summer canvass.

ANTI-15TH AMENDMENT.

What Sambo Has to Look For.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The negro is no longer a chattel, no longer a child, no longer dependent. The laws have swept away his leading strings, dismissed his guardians, and elevated him to a perfect civil equality with us. He is, as far as legal enactments can make him, one of us; a recognized part of the body politic, who henceforth must look for neither advice nor assistance from outside sources, but stand or fall on his own individual and inherent merits. The special champions of the blacks have claimed that the mere accident of color was the only really well-defined difference between them and the Caucasian stock; that when once placed on an equal footing in every respect with the whites, they would develop the same energy and thrift, the same honesty and virtue, the same desire and ability to grow in knowledge and wealth, the same proportion of all those qualities which go to make up a good citizen. This disputed question is now up for final decision, and the decision is to come solely from the negroes themselves. They are to be, in every sense of the phrase, arbiters of their own destiny. If they rise, it will be by the sheer force of their own unaided powers; if they fall, it will be through their own [illegible] and incurable faults. Henceforth they must expect neither charity nor consideration; no excuses will be made for their follies, no indulgence granted to their shortcomings; they are to be tried by the same standard as white men, and, willingly or unwillingly, must accept the result. If they do not keep step with the march of progress; if the principles and the instincts that have heretofore combined to make them little better than a national incubus are not thoroughly eradicated; if, in short, they fail to understand their new position, and fail to become worthy of it, they will be overwhelmed, trodden under foot and left in the rear. The negro is fairly in the arena and pitted against the white man; if he holds his own in the inevitable struggle with this formidable competition, well for him and well for the country; if he does not, he must surely go to the wall, and in the end be wiped out of existence.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 14, m.—The Monongahela is 9 feet 6 inches and stationary. Allegheny, 10 feet 10 inches and rising slowly. Arrived—Juniata from Cincinnati; St. Mary's from St. Louis; and Juniata for Cincinnati, departs this evening. The following tows of coal go out to-day and to-morrow: For Cincinnati—Coal Valley 100,000 bushels. For Louisville—Dart, Hornet, and Hyena, 316,000 bushels. For Madison—Tiger 80,000 bushels. Several other departures to-morrow. Offerings for freights are increasing. Weather warmest of the season. Ther. 77.

PITTSBURG, April 14, p. m.—Weather clear and pleasant. Ther. 80. Monongahela 9 feet 6 inches and at a stand. Arrived and departed—Juniata. Departed—St. Marys for St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, April 14, m.—The river has fallen 20 inches. Now 22 feet 11 inches water in the channel. Weather clear. Ther. 79.

CINCINNATI, April 14, P. M.—River fallen 1 foot, and stationary, with 22 feet 6 inches in the channel. Arrived—P. W. Strader, New Orleans; Mollie Ebert, St. Louis; Sam J. Hale, Memphis; Arlington, Pittsburg; Maj. Anderson, Wheeling. Departed—Mollie Ebert, Lorena, Pittsburg.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 14.—Weather cloudy, with some rain before daylight and occasional light storms during the day. Mercury 70 all day, with indications of more rain. A strong southeast wind prevailed all day, with an exceedingly rough river. River fallen 4 feet 2 inches. Port list—Quickstep, Cairo and return, 12 p. m.; Messenger, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 7 a. m.; John Kilgour, 9 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Falls City, Louisville to Bowling Green, 3 p. m.; Abeona, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 8 p. m.; Tarascon, Louisville and return, 4 p. m.; Rapidan No. 2, from Eastport; Hartford, to Green river; Crescent City, to Wabash river. Quickstep had a splendid trip up and down. Messenger full. Kilgour left Falls City well loaded. Abeona was dragging guards in water. Rapidan had fair load. Hartford took out fair freight.

CAIRO, April 14.—Tyrone, Nashville packet, at 5 a. m.; Glendale, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, at 6; Glasgow, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 6; St. Joseph, from Memphis to St. Louis, at 8; Church, from St. Louis to Memphis, at 9; De Hussey, from Memphis to Mound City, at 9; Carrie Kountz, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 9; Friendship, from St. Louis to Mound City, at 9; Great Republic, from New Orleans to St. Louis; Sampson No. 2, from Pittsburg and return, at noon; Shreve, from St. Louis to Shreveport, at 1 p. m.; Sam. Brown, from Cairo to St. Louis; Garrett, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 3; Shark, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, at 3; David Watts, from St. Louis to Tennessee river, at 5; City of Cairo, from St. Louis to Memphis, at 5; Marble City, from Memphis to St. Louis, at 6; Idlewild, Evansville packet, at 7. River fell 4 inches. Weather rainy. Mercury 68.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Arrived—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Post Boy, Kansas City; Turner, Omaha. Departed—City of Alton, Vicksburg; Silver Bow, Omaha; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Sheridan, St. Paul; Ames, New Orleans. River rising more rapidly. Weather clear and very warm.

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Weather showery and warm. The river has risen 2½ inches; water now running over all the low places between here and Helena. The planters are very much alarmed at the threatened destruction to crops. The Arkansas has risen two inches. White river stationary. Arrived—Alice Dean, Cincinnati. Departed—Belle St. Louis and Mollie Able, for St. Louis; Mazeppa, Louisville; Julia, Vicksburg; Wamsutta, Cincinnati; Grand Lake, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, April 14.—Up—Grand Era. Down—Bismarck.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Arrived—Wicks and Leonidas. Departed—Belle Lee and Silver Spray.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 14—P. M.

Money market easier at 5@6 per cent on call loans. The receipts from the West are quiet free. To-morrow being Good Friday the Stock Exchange and Gold Room will be closed. The banks, however, will be open.

At the Produce Exchange to-day, a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Assembly in reconsidering the bill to reduce the tolls on the canals.

Sterling firmer at [illegible].

Gold firm, with considerable activity; opened at 112¾, fell to 112⅝, advanced to 113⅛ on press advices of the condition of the London market and decrease of specie in the Bank of England, and closed at 113. The carrying rates were 3@5 per cent.

The gold clearances to-day were [illegible].

Governments are higher and strong in sympathy with the rise in gold. A considerable amount of the May coupons have been received from Europe and the proceeds ordered to be reinvested in bonds.

Coupons '81...	[illegible]	Coupons '67...	[illegible]
Coupons '62...	[illegible]	Coupons '68...	[illegible]
Coupons '64...	[illegible]	Ten-forties...	[illegible]
Coupons '65...	[illegible]	Currency 6's...	[illegible]
new...	[illegible]		

State bonds are firm but dull.

Missouri...	92¾@	New Virginia...	69 @
Old Tenn...	[illegible]	Old N Carolina...	46¼@
New Tenn...	[illegible]	New N Carolina...	22 @
Old Virginia...	[illegible]		

Stocks are strong with moderate transactions. The chief interest was in Pittsburg, Lake Shore, Northwestern, Vanderbilt shares and Wabash. The last named was firm on a renewal of unfounded rumors in regard to a consolidation with the Lake Shore.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Canton...	70½	Illinois Cen'l...	138¾
Cumberland...	31	Pittsburg...	101¾
Western U Tel...	32¾	Northwestern...	74¾
Quicksilver...	[illegible]	Do preferred...	86
Mariposa...	[illegible]	Rock Island...	[illegible]
Do preferred...	[illegible]	New Jersey C...	[illegible]
Adams Ex...	61	St. Paul...	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo...	[illegible]	Do preferred...	[illegible]
Amer. Ex...	42	To. & Wabash...	[illegible]
U. S. Ex...	42	Do preferred...	74
Pacific Mail...	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne...	[illegible]
N. Y. C. cons'd...	[illegible]	Terre Haute...	[illegible]
N. Y. C. scrip...	[illegible]	Do preferred...	[illegible]
Erie...	[illegible]	Chicago & Alt...	[illegible]
Do preferred...	[illegible]	Do preferred...	[illegible]
Harlem...	[illegible]	Ohio and Mis...	[illegible]
Reading...	[illegible]	C. C. & C...	[illegible]
Michigan Cen'l...	[illegible]	C. C. and I. C...	[illegible]
Lake Shore...	[illegible]		

Sub-treasury balance, gold...... [illegible]
Currency...... [illegible]
General balance...... [illegible]

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton market heavy and lower, with sales of 1,500 bales at [illegible] for middling uplands. Receipts of flour 8,420 bbls; the market is more active but unchanged, with sales of 7,300 bbls at [illegible] for superfine State and Western; [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra Western; [illegible] for white wheat extra; [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; [illegible] for extra St. Louis, and [illegible] for good to choice do; including sales of 1,000 bbls of extra Western for export at [illegible] delivered. Rye flour a shade firmer, with sales of 300 bbls at [illegible]. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky firmer, with sales of 200 bbls of Western at [illegible] for free, closing at the latter rate. Receipts of wheat 88,500 bush; the market is lc lower for spring and a shade firmer for winter, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for No 2 spring delivered, closing at [illegible] for Chicago and [illegible] for Milwaukee delivered; [illegible] for No 1 Milwaukee delivered; [illegible] for winter red Illinois; [illegible] for winter red and amber Western, the latter price an extreme; [illegible] for white State. Rye firmer, with sales of 7,000 bush State at [illegible]. Barley quiet. Barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 1,307 bush; the market is a shade firmer, with sales of 33,000 bush at [illegible] for new mixed Western; [illegible] for old do, and [illegible] for new yellow Western. Receipts of oats [illegible] bush; the market is unchanged, with sales of [illegible] bush at [illegible] for Western in store; [illegible] for Ohio and State. Rice firm; sales of 150 tierces of Carolina at [illegible], and 1,500 bags of Rangoon at [illegible] gold. Coffee dull. Sugar firm, with sales of 1,200 hhds at [illegible] for Cuba, and [illegible] for Porto Rico. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm at [illegible] for crude, and [illegible] for refined. Hops are quiet at [illegible] for American. Spirits turpentine quiet and unchanged. Mess pork firm, with sales of 775 bbls at [illegible] for mess; [illegible] for prime and [illegible] for prime mess; also sales of 500 bbls of mess, seller May, at [illegible]. Beef steady, with sales of 345 bbls, at [illegible] for new plain mess, and [illegible] for new extra mess. Tierce beef firm, with sales of 200 tierces at [illegible] for prime mess, and [illegible] for India mess. Beef hams are quiet, with sales of 75 bbls at [illegible] for new. Cut meats are steady, with sales of [illegible] packages at [illegible] for shoulders and [illegible] for hams. Middles firm. Lard heavy, with sales of 440 tierces at [illegible] for steam, and [illegible] for kettle rendered; also [illegible] tcs steam, seller April, May and June, at [illegible]. Butter in good demand at [illegible] for Ohio. Cheese quiet at [illegible]. Freights to Liverpool are lower, with shipments of 30,000 bush wheat per sail and steamer at 8d.

Latest—Flour closed steady, with only a very moderate inquiry. Wheat dull and heavy for spring at [illegible] for No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, and firm for winter red and amber Western at [illegible]. Rye scarce and firm. Oats are dull at [illegible] for Western in store, and [illegible] for Ohio. Corn steady at [illegible] for new mixed Western. Pork quiet at [illegible] for mess. Beef steady, with a moderate demand. Cut meats are firm, with a moderate demand. Lard quiet at [illegible] for good to prime steam. Bacon nominal. Eggs quiet and unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market is devoid of animation and a little depressed, yet the trade with jobbers has somewhat improved. The following are the most important changes to-day: in Oakley 7-8 bleached muslins which are reduced to 9c; Ed Harris do do to 11½c; Greene B do do to 9c; Gold Medal do do to 11½c; Glenbrook 4-4 do to 9½c; Augusta 7-4 brown do to 9½c, being a ½c decline on each article. The Methuen A A ticks are reduced from [illegible] to [illegible].

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour firm; family [illegible]. Wheat unchanged at [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible]. Oats firm at [illegible]. Rye firm at [illegible]. Barley dull and unchanged. Cotton in fair demand; middling [illegible]. Tobacco firm and supply better, with sales of 157 hhds at [illegible] for trash to light leaf. Whisky dull, with small sales at 97c; the offerings are light. Provisions are quiet but firm; mess pork [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] for rib sides, [illegible] for clear rib and [illegible] for clear sides. Bacon firm but quiet; shoulders 12c; sides [illegible] for clear rib and clear sides; the demand is light. Butter and cheese unchanged and quiet. No change in linseed oil. Lard oil advanced to [illegible]. Groceries unchanged and in fair demand. Clover seed [illegible]. Timothy firm at [illegible]. Eggs dull at 17c. Gold 112¾ buying. Exchange steady at par buying. Money market unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Eastern exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat [illegible] higher at [illegible] for No 2, closing at [illegible]; this afternoon the market was dull at [illegible] cash. Corn firmer; No 2 closed strong at [illegible]. Oats [illegible] higher, closing at [illegible] for No 2. Rye [illegible] for No 2. Barley entirely nominal. High-wines firmer at [illegible] for wood and [illegible] for iron-bound packages. Mess pork firmer at [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible] and more quiet. Dry-salted shoulders [illegible]; rough sides [illegible]; short rib middles [illegible]; short clear [illegible]. Cattle steady at [illegible] for light to extra prime beeves. Hogs moderately active and steady at [illegible] for common to extra. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 2,731 bbls of flour, 18,300 bush wheat, 21,866 bush corn, 4,872 bush oats, 1,077 bush rye, 1,150 bush barley, 4,421 head hogs. Shipments: 4,148 bbls flour, 51,645 bush wheat, 8,505 bush corn, [illegible] bush oats [illegible] bush barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Tobacco active and unchanged. Cotton nominal at [illegible]. Hemp is unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat stiff; No 2 red fall [illegible]; No 1 do [illegible]. Corn firm at [illegible] for mixed to white. Oats firm at [illegible]. Rye slow at 75c. Whisky dull at $1. Provisions are strong and prices tend upward; sales small lots mess pork at [illegible], out held higher. Bacon higher; shoulders 13c; clear rib 16c; clear sides [illegible], but held at 17c. Lard firm at [illegible]. Cattle active at [illegible]. Hogs are steady at [illegible]. Receipts of flour 2,[illegible] bbls, wheat 8,[illegible] bush, corn 10,[illegible] bush, oats 3,[illegible] bush, rye [illegible] bush, hogs [illegible] head.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Cotton nominal; middling [illegible]; sales 4,000 bales; receipts 2,750 bales; exports to Liverpool 7,[illegible] bales; stock on hand 171,[illegible] bales; receipts for the week 18,[illegible] bales; exports 27,481 bales; sales 21,200 bales. Flour dull at [illegible]. Corn scarce at [illegible]. Oats [illegible]. Bran [illegible]. Hay easier; prime [illegible]. Pork firm; mess [illegible]. Bacon quiet at [illegible] for shoulders; [illegible] for clear rib; [illegible] for clear sides; hams [illegible]. Lard, tierce [illegible] and keg [illegible]. Sugar firmer; prime [illegible]. Molasses, plantation boiled [illegible]. Whisky [illegible]. Coffee, fair [illegible]; prime [illegible]. Sterling [illegible].

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat active; Maryland amber [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible]. Corn active for yellow and dull for white, with sales of yellow at [illegible]; white [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible]. Mess pork firm at [illegible]. Bacon firm; rib sides [illegible]; clear rib sides [illegible]; shoulders 13c; hams [illegible]. Lard firm at [illegible]. Whisky firm at [illegible] and scarce.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—Crude petroleum more active at lower prices; sales of 1,000 bbls, seller the 15th, at [illegible]; 1,300 bbls at [illegible]; 2,500 bbls, seller June 1st to August 31st, at [illegible]; we quote spot or April at [illegible]; buyer all the year nominally 14c. Refined is dull and weak; we quote April at [illegible]; May at [illegible]; June [illegible]; May to December offering at [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Flour very dull; superfine [illegible]. Wheat very quiet; red [illegible]; white [illegible]. Rye held at [illegible]. Corn very quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude [illegible] and refined [illegible]. Provisions are looking up; mess pork held at [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. Whisky nominal at [illegible].

MEMPHIS, April 14.—Cotton irregular at [illegible]; receipts [illegible] bales; exports 790 bales. Flour, medium [illegible]. Corn easy at [illegible] for shelled. Oats scarce at [illegible]. Hay dull at [illegible]. Bran scarce at [illegible]. Lard [illegible]. New pork scarce at [illegible]. Bacon shoulders dull at 12c, and sides dull at 17c. Bulk meats nominal.

NASHVILLE, April 14.—Cotton, [illegible]

Democratic Executive Committee.

THERE will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee for the city of Louisville, on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Anzeiger office. A prompt and full attendance of the Committee is requested.
ISAAC CALDWELL, Ch'n.
T. [illegible], Sec'y.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

Last Night but One of

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS AND BURLESQUE OPERA.

ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!
New Songs, Dances, Jokes, and Comic Acts.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 15, 1870—Part 1. NEW SONGS—Part 2. COMIC ACTS, DANCES, &c.—Concluding with LUCRETIA BORGIA.

Saturday—BUCKLEY SERENADERS' Matinee.

Monday, April 18, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT.

Weisiger Hall.

SELECT READINGS BY HENRY T. STANTON,

Under the auspices of the LOUISVILLE LECTURE ASSOCIATION,

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Admission 50 cts. Reserved seats 75 cts., which may be secured at the ticket office on Thursday and Friday from 12 o'clock until 5. apl1 d4

Central Roller Skating Rink,

WEISIGER BLOCK, FOURTH ST.,

NOW OPEN!

ON Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights, from 7 to 10. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 6 P. M., exclusively for ladies and children, and on Monday and Friday nights, from 7 to 10, for gentlemen. ap8 SaTu&Fim

ROLLER SKATING AT GLOVER HALL,

Seventh Street, bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

TUESDAY and Saturday nights, from 7½ to 10; Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning, from 9 to 12. apl1 dtf

AUCTION SALES.

Auction Sale of Building Sites Centrally Located.

ELEVEN lots, 30x100 feet each, on Fifth and Sixth streets, north of Oak street, opposite the Church of St. Louis Bertrand, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, April 22, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M. Our instructions are to "make the best sales we can." Every lot offered, if there is a bid, will be sold, and no by-bidding. To this we pledge ourselves. Terms, one-fourth cash; balance in one, two, and three years, with interest and lien.
MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Auctioneers.
apl2 dtd

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale.

I WILL offer, at public sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1870, my Grist Mill and Distillery, together with about 15 acres of land, in Oldham county, Ky., about 12 miles above Louisville, situated in the forks of Harrod's creek. The Grist Mill contains two run of burrs. Capacity of the distillery 60 bushels per day. The apparatus of the distillery is all new and of the best make. All the work of the distillery is performed by water power.

Also a No. 1 dwelling, containing 7 rooms, 2 halls, and a kitchen, good spring water and cistern, and an orchard containing all kinds of fruit.

Terms of Real Estate—One-third cash, and the balance in one and two years.

The property lies within a quarter of a mile of a good turnpike road leading into Louisville. Sale positive. Call and examine property before day of sale.
E. D. STEWARD.
B. CALLAHAN, Auctioneer. apl5 d7

John M. Hill's Estate!

Great Public Sale of $150,000 Worth of Real Estate, Stocks, and Bonds.

IN pursuance of the last will and testament of John M. Hill, deceased, we will sell to the highest bidder, for Cash, at 11 o'clock a. m. on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st, 1870, on the premises, the following valuable real estate in NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: A block of four three-story Store-houses and dwellings, on the west side of Market street, between Union and Spring streets, No. 28, lot [illegible]; No. 30, lot [illegible]; No. 32, lot [illegible]; No. 34, lot [illegible] feet; the original plan of Nashville, on west side of Market street, between Spring and Broad: Lot No. 1, subdivision of said lot, 20 by 104 10-12 feet, with part of brick house recently burned; Lot No. 2, 21 7-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with part of burnt house; Lot No. 3, 21 11-12 by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 31; Lot No. 4, [illegible] by 104 10-12 feet, with three-story brick store-house and dwelling, No. 29, and six lots on east side of Front street, [illegible] feet south of Broad street, being Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of R. C. McNairy's plan; No. 1 fronts [illegible] feet, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 front each 25 feet, and run back [illegible] feet to the wharf. They are under good ground rent, and exempt from all taxes until [illegible].

The following most valuable Real Estate, Stocks and Bonds will be sold at the COURTHOUSE, in NASHVILLE, at 11 o'clock a. m., THURSDAY, JUNE 2d, 1870, sale to continue from day to day until all are sold. The following lots in Boyd's addition to Nashville: Lot No. 276, fronting 51 feet on Charlotte pike, runs back 250 feet more or less, to an alley; Lots 284 and 285, each fronting 50 feet on the Charlotte pike, and running back 250 feet, more or less, to an alley; Lot [illegible] in Nicholas & Whiteside's addition, fronting 50 feet on west side of Spruce and 267 on north side of Crawford and 267 on south side of Washington street.

A brick dwelling with four rooms and outbuildings, in McMinnville, Tenn., and lot fronting 80 feet on Main and 180 feet on Chancery street.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

One share of stock in the Nashville Female Academy.

The following stocks being each $25 per share: 50 shares Broad-street Bridge Company, 11 shares Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, 6 shares of Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company, 6 shares of Nolensville Turnpike Road Company, 4 shares Nashville and Kentucky Turnpike Company, 20 shares Franklin and Columbia Turnpike Company, 30 shares Columbia, Pulaski and Elkton Turnpike Company, 8 shares Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Also, 7 shares of Nashville Horticultural society, $50 per share; 50 shares Gun Factory, $25 per share; 50 shares Second National Bank of Nashville, $100 each; 50 shares Nashville Commercial Insurance Company, $50 each; 200 shares Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, $50 each.

The following bonds of $1,000 each:

4 Montgomery County Bonds, due July, 1868, issued 1858.

14 Sumner County Bonds, due 16th April, 1877, issued 1867.

12 Henry County Bonds, due April 1, 1873, issued 1863.

3 City of Nashville Bonds, due October, 1882, issued 1852.

6 City of Nashville Bonds, due July 1894, issued 1866.

1 State of Tennessee Bond, due 1st January, 1893, issued 1866.

10 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due July 1, 1886.

3 City of Clarksville Bonds of $500 each, due October 1, 1887.

3 Montgomery County Bonds of $100 each, due October 1, 1881.

5 City of Nashville coupons of $30 each.

Also, sundry City of Nashville Corporation Checks and Railroad Tax Receipts.

The July and October Coupons for 1870 are on all of the Bonds.

All persons desiring good investments are most earnestly invited to attend this great sale; the terms being CASH, great bargains will necessarily be given.
PHEBE HILL, Executrix.
BROWNS & CHEATHAM,
Real Estate Agents,
apl2 d60 64 North Cherry street, Nashville.

Louisville Chemical Works
Established 1857 Organized Jan. 3, 1870.
W. S. REDMAN, Pres't. J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Cons't.
T. W. STARBIRD, Sec. J. P. BARNUM, M. D.
R. L. POST, Treas. Chemists.
OFFICE AND LABORATORY
12th AND HIGH STS.
NEAR THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS

Are prepared to manufacture and supply the trade with all

Chemicals

Used in Medicine and the Arts,

ALL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Used in Medicine,

And a full assortment of

Barnum's Perfumery, Fine Soaps, Cosmetics, Toilet Articles, &c.

ap8 eodtf

SPRING, 1870. SPRING, 1870.

GLEN ECHO CARPET MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

MANUFACTURERS.

Warehouse 509 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

We invite the attention of the trade to our new and choice designs in this celebrated make of goods.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c.,

Warehouse 509 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of buyers is directed to our large and well-selected stock of

Foreign and Domestic Carpetings

mh7 eod3m

USE

SCHROEDER'S BITTERS FOR COCKTAILS

J. H. SCHROEDER & SONS

LOUISVILLE, KY.

CANCERS! CANCERS!

DR. W. C. COUDEN,

OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 25 years' standing.

Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN,

135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

mh5 deod3m&w3m

Cabinet Manufacturers,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE established our Manufactory of Fine Cabinet Furniture in 1838 at No. 261 South Second st., Philadelphia, and still continue the business in all its branches with increased facilities.
MOORE & CAMPION,
Store No. 261 South Second st.
ja24 d6m Factory Nos. 221 & 223 Levant st.

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 68 Third st.,

Between Main and Market,

IS receiving his Spring and Summer Goods. Scott's Report and Mirror of Fashion for sale. mh9 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family at reasonable rates. No. [illegible] Walnut, [illegible]. References exchanged. apl3 d3*

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at No. [illegible] street, near [illegible]. Day boarders wanted. apl3 d3*

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

[illegible] Lots Assorted Dry Goods;
[illegible] Lots Men's [illegible] Shirts;
[illegible] Lots Suspenders;
100 Dozen [illegible]

AT AUCTION

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Excellent Household Furniture, Carpets, Cook Stoves, very fine New Shifting-top Buggy, and various other articles, AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, April 15, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms will be sold a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, cook stoves, spring, [illegible], and notion-top melodeon. And at 11 o'clock precisely, one very fine well-built, new style shifting-top buggy; also several baize bags, cocoa matting, &c. Terms cash.
C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.
apl4

FUTURE SALES.

Desirable Real Estate

AT AUCTION.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

Will Sell on the Premises, Wednesday, April 20,

At 4 O'clock P. M., the two-story frame business house and dwelling on the northwest corner of Preston and Breckinridge streets. Contains 9 rooms besides store-room; everything conveniently arranged. Gas in store. Lot 25x100 to an alley.

About the same hour will also be sold, a valuable lot 100 feet front by 174 deep to an alley. Located on the east side of Preston street, a short distance south of Lampton. Improvements are 3 frame cottage houses of 2 rooms. This property is exceedingly desirable for manufacturing purposes, or most any business.

At 5 O'clock P. M., a handsome building lot, [illegible] to an alley, located on the north side of Jacob street, bet. Floyd and Preston. This is one of the best locations in the city for a private residence. Terms announced at sale.

The especial attention of those desiring good investments is called to this sale.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Morris, Southwick & Co.

Offer at PRIVATE SALE, for a few days only, the following well located

Business & Suburban Property:

Two Business Houses on Market street, between Third and Fourth. The owners are anxious to sell and offer this property at a bargain. No better investment can be found anywhere.

Twenty-seven Acres of Rich Land, only a short distance south of the House of Refuge. Splendid property for a gardener, and will be worth four times the price they ask for it in five years. Speculators will find it to their interest to examine this property.

10 Acres of Valuable Land, near the House of Refuge, well located for immediate subdivision into city lots on account of its close proximity to the site selected for the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and the extension of streets in this locality during the coming season. This property will certainly enhance double the price now asked for it within one year. [illegible]

A Splendid Building Site, containing 3 or 4 acres, fronting on the Brownsboro turnpike, a short distance from the Blind Asylum, will be sold extremely low.

An Excellent Brick Cottage House, containing 5 rooms and hall, well arranged, located on High street, near First cross street. Beautiful high lot, 50 feet front by 200 or 250 deep. Street paved and graded. One of the coolest and most convenient homes in the city. Will be sold very cheap.

For further information apply to
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
apl3 64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

Tuesday, April 19,

Commencing at 9 o'clock A.M.,

J. C. ACTON

Will sell, through

Messrs. JAMES H. LAWS & CO., Auctioneers,

On a Credit of 30 DAYS, his ENTIRE STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,

At his Store, No. 103 Pearl Street,

CINCINNATI.

This is one of the largest and most attractive stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market. Many of the Goods, such as

LINENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.,

Being of HIS OWN IMPORTATION, and should command the attention of the Trade.

The sale is WITHOUT RESERVE, and will be continued until the stock is closed.

Goods can be examined Monday previous to the sale.
C. J. ACTON,
103 Pearl st., Cincinnati, O.

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

At the great Auction Bazar, 146 Jefferson street.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 16, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, sociables, extension tables, refrigerators, safes, mirrors, fine brussels and ingrain carpets, piano-fortes, stoves, clocks, boots and shoes, &c., &c.; also [illegible] some of the finest [illegible].

Also in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, third regular jewelry sale, consisting of watches, chains, pins, chains, &c., &c. Also a lot of historical, poetical, and other books, large family bibles, stationery, &c., &c. Consignments solicited.
apl5 J. G. McNETT & CO., Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

The Wholesale Drug stock of Edwin Morris & Co., consisting of Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Druggists' Sundries, &c.

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, April 19, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day, will be sold, at the Wholesale Drug house of Edwin Morris & Co., No. 197 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth sts., the entire stock, consisting of the above, all in good order. Sale positive and peremptory on account of withdrawal from business. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The shelving, drawers and fixtures are now offered for sale at a low price.
apl5 Fr&Tu EDWIN MORRIS & CO.

Walnut-street Cottage and Lot AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, April 18, at 5 o'clock P. M., we will offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, a frame cottage of 4 rooms and kitchen, and lot [illegible] feet to an alley; situated on the south side of Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock streets.
MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO.,
apl. dtd Auctioneers.

BY JAMES L. BROWN.

A Valuable Lot of Ground AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, April 16, 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M., I will sell, on the premises, on the west side of Madison, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, No. 31 and part of [illegible], the lot measuring [illegible] feet front by 160 deep to a 30-foot alley. Terms at sale.
apl4 d3* JAMES L. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Market-street Cottage and Lot, AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on Market street, bet. Twenty-first and Twenty-second, (No. 867), we will sell a desirable frame cottage of 3 rooms and kitchen, cistern, &c. Lot [illegible] to a 30-foot alley. Terms—One-half cash; balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest and lien.
apl3 BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

BY TOMPPERT & FRENTZ.

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 290½ Jefferson street, opposite the Court-house.

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, April 16, at 5 o'clock, on the premises, on Prentice street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, in California, we will sell one lot [illegible] by 150 feet, with all the improvements, one double one-story frame dwelling-house, of [illegible] rooms and kitchen, cistern, stable, smoke-house, corn-crib, &c. This is a good chance for any gentleman engaged in the machine shops of the L. & N. R. R. [illegible] if so desired. Terms at sale.

BY TOMPPERT & FRENTZ.

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 290½ Jefferson st., opposite the Court-house.

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, April 16, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, on Southgate street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, in California, we will sell 26 feet front by [illegible] feet, with all the improvements—2 cottages of 2 rooms each, frame, kitchen, stable, &c., on Southgate street and one in the rear. Terms at sale. apl2

HAZELWOOD.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF

The Magnificent Residence of the Late Samuel L. Nock, Sr.,

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 20, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, we will offer to the highest bidder, the splendid residence of the late Samuel L. Nock, Sr., known as Hazelwood, [illegible]

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers. [illegible] Executors. apl3

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION—By an experienced [illegible], as book-keeper, [illegible]. Address "Bookkeeper," this office. apl3 d3*

WANTED—MR. TACK—To appear in the case of Commonwealth vs. Balmer. [illegible] Any information of Mr. Tack will be thankfully received at Balmer's Hotel, Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth. apl3 d3*

WANTED—A SITUATION—A first-class gardener, a young man, wishes a situation as above. Best of reference. Address "Gardener," this office.

WANTED—LABORERS—On the Shelby Railroad. Wages $1 75 per day. Board $4 per week. [illegible] & CO., Contractors. apl3 d3*

WANTED—CANVASSERS—For an article of general use among business men. Sells on sight. Apply at room [illegible] Spalding House.

WANTED—A SITUATION—As nurse, to travel with a family. Refer to Barkeley & Kennedy, hatters, [illegible] Market street. apl3 d3*

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN HOUSE PAINTERS—First-class hands. Apply to LEWIS EVANS, at the new residence of S. C. Hamilton, Broadway, second door above Fourth. apl3 d3*

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION DRUG CLERK—For particulars, apply at German Insurance Building, Market street, above Third, up stairs, 9 to 10 A. M. apl3 d3*

WANTED—3 GOOD PAPERHANGERS—Immediately, by FITCH & LINDSEY, 75 Fourth st. apl4 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—For a large front room and a small one attached, newly furnished. Would be rented separately or together. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at 146 Third street, between Green and Walnut. apl3 d3*

WANTED—DRY-GOODS CLERK—A young man thoroughly acquainted with the business will find a permanent situation. Address A. O. B., post-office, Nashville, Tenn., giving name and reference. apl3 d3

WANTED—WET NURSE—A young married lady, in good health, as wet nurse, one who can give the best of references. Address T. C., Courier-Journal office. apl3 d3

WANTED—MILLINERS—Two good, experienced milliners at B. Mayer's Millinery store, No. 3[illegible] Market street, bet. First and Brook, south side. apl3 d3*

WANTED—POSITION—By a young man of first-class business capacity, with a large city connection and 16 years' experience, a position as manager. Can give A No. 1 city references. Address A. B. C., Postoffice Drawer 153. apl3 d3*

WANTED—TWO JOURNEYMEN TAILORS—To go to Lebanon, Ky. Constant employment given one for coats and one for pants and vests. Apply to JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO. apl9 d3

WANTED—A SUPERIOR GARDENER—Without delay. Apply at 3[illegible] Main st. apl3 d3

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To get a good girl at once, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents. mh11 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York desires solicitors and agents, for this city and [illegible] in Kentucky. Address J. W. WRIGHT, State Agent, [illegible] West Main street, Louisville. apl9 d1l

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing agents [illegible] of Kentucky, [illegible] territory, are [illegible] and responsible [illegible] policy-holders in the States, [illegible] for agents to S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh31 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced agents on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME—Something entirely new and useful. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh7 adwlm

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machine in the world [illegible]. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. mh1 dly

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—HORSE, &c.—Cheap, a fine young family horse, 5 years old, also, buggy and harness. Apply to ALLEN KENDALL, druggist, corner Preston and Jefferson. apl5 d3*

FOR SALE—MARE—A desirable harness and saddle mare. Apply [illegible] between Chestnut Broadway, or to MORTON, GALT, & CO., 156 West Main. apl5 d3*

FOR SALE—LOT—A valuable lot on the west side of Second street, between Broadway and York. Apply to LOVING & McGOODWIN, [illegible] Main st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A fine Chester breed sow, with 10 fine pigs 8 weeks old, at Preston street Mills, corner of Gray street. fo5 eodtf

FOR SALE—SIXTH FEET OF GROUND—On alley between Fourth and Fifth and Market and Jefferson streets. [illegible] Apply to DILLER THOMPSON, 79 Fourth street. apl3 d3

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—[illegible] east side, [illegible] Walnut and Chestnut. [illegible] corner of Clay and Fulton. GEO. NICHOLAS, Executor. Inquire of HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO. apl3 dtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—COTTAGE—On south side Walnut, between Seventh and Eighth. For terms, apply to Dr. W. H. CHEATHAM, Chestnut st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. apl3 d3

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SIX ACRES OF GROUND—Fronting Bank street, in Portland. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 290 West Market st. apl0dtf

FOR SALE—LEASE, BUILDINGS, AND MACHINERY—On the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. [illegible] Apply to J. J. LEWIS & REID, 90 W. Dix. apl dtf

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, [illegible] Louisville. [illegible] Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 134 West Main st. mh31 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fo25 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the north west corner of Gray and [illegible]. Apply to J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 116 West Jefferson st. dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—One of the finest and best farms on the Ohio river, containing between 300 and 400 acres, [illegible] Apply to GARDNER, TYLER & CO. [illegible] apl dood3

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable summer residence, apply to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. [illegible] apl4 d3

FOR SALE—FEWER VALLEY PROPERTY—Nicely improved. Inquire of MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., No. 116 West Jefferson st. apl13 d3

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER CANADA—Now lying at the marine ways, Madison, Ind. [illegible] Inquire of J. E. STUART & CO., Madison, Ind. apl13 d3

FOR SALE—FARM—A small Farm of 38 acres, in Shelby county, [illegible] Apply to Dr. R. RODMAN, Frankfort, Ky. mh26 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two newly furnished rooms, [illegible] lodging-rooms or offices. Apply to L. P. STONE.

FOR RENT—STORE—The store-house occupied by Messrs. Loving & McGoodwin, on south side Main street, [illegible] Apply to JOHN H. BRAND, No. 30 Second street. apl3 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A valuable family residence, No. 344 West Broadway, [illegible] Apply to JAS. L. BROWN, No. 156½ Jefferson st. apl4 d6

FOR RENT—The so-called HANAUER GARDEN on the Bardstown pike, near Cave Hill, is for rent on liberal terms to a good tenant by PH. TOMPPERT & A. FRENTZ, Real Estate Agents, No. 290½ Jefferson street. apl13 d3*

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK—No. 351 Seventh street, [illegible] Apply at the bar 102 Fifth st. apl13 d3*

FOR LEASE OR LONG TIME—38 FEET OF GROUND—On Floyd street, between East and Floyd streets. Inquire of Dr. C. M. WAY.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, [illegible] Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to RAINE & WOLF, 350 West Main st. or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 290 West Market st. mh31 dtf

LOST.

LOST—A COW—White, medium sized, red ear, red spots on her side. [illegible] between Clay and Hancock streets. A liberal reward will be paid. [illegible] C. MECKE. apl4 d3*

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF STOCK—Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that [illegible] Louisville, owned by Thomas W. Hawkins, Trustee [illegible] THOS. W. HAWKINS. apl4 d3*

STRAYED.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—PONY—From the subscriber, [illegible] A liberal reward [illegible] apl4 d3*

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible] JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. [illegible] apl5 Fr&Tu

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. [illegible] Register. [illegible] apl5 Frt

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, or Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of chills and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, [illegible] removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one advantage it has over all other preparations [illegible] crowning excellence of this remedy, however [illegible] the permanency and certainty of its cure, [illegible] that no injury whatever can arise from its [illegible] certain to be the case when quinine or [illegible] taken, which are the principal ingredients of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, affecting the nervous system, produces, according to [illegible] authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, deafness," &c., and, when the dose is [illegible] "complete deafness, diminution or loss [illegible] lated or immovable pupil, coma, and [illegible] tion."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves [illegible] in a perfectly healthy condition, with [illegible] in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this [illegible] and wherein consists its superiority over [illegible] cines, is that the cure is permanent [illegible] requires more than a day or two to [illegible] the chill, and, once broken, they [illegible] turn.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP

OR

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper H. C. Chambers
R. A. Robinson & Co., Ed. Wilder & Co.
J. B. Wilder & Co., E. Morris & Co.

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.,]

Wholesale Druggists,

Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Ag'ts

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

FOR THE CURE OF

All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,

SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil, Pimples on the Face,
Cutaneous Diseases, Boils,
Rheumatic Diseases, Erysipelas,
Syphilis, Sore Eyes,
Mercurial Diseases, Scald-Head,
Dyspepsia, Tetter Affections,
Costiveness, General Debility,
Liver Complaint, Low Spirits,
Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, &c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia, containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the efforts to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken,

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE,

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S

IODIZED

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,

The Great Blood Purifier!

PREPARED BY

C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.